



DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AN AGREEABLE MEDICINE.

As an aperient Dinneford's has been in use for over a hundred years, and is recommended by doctors as thoroughly safe and effective for use in cases of Acidity of the Stomach, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dinneford's Magnesia can be made into a pleasant drink by diluting it with three parts of water and adding a little lemon juice.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

Look for the name "DINNEFORD'S" on every bottle and label.

Price 1/3 and 2/6 per bottle.

A.D.
1867—

HEDGES AND BUTLER'S WINES

*Wine Merchants by appointment to H.M.
the King & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*
WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION
LONDON: 153 REGENT ST., W 1

A.D.
1926

THE "LA-ROLA" COMPLEXION COMMANDS ADMIRATION

Regularly nourished by this famous emollient tonic, the "La-rola" Complexion always maintains, under all weather conditions, the freshness and radiance of perfect health.

BEETHAMS La-rola

tones up the deeper tissues of the skin and gives the surface complexion a smoothness and fineness of texture which successfully defies the vagaries of our treacherous climate. (Use before going out.) Use La-rola on face, neck, hands and arms daily and keep your complexion "fit." If applied to the face before motoring, it will save you all discomfort.

Bottles 1/6, of all Chemists and Stores.

If your complexion be too pale, try "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM"—it's lovely. 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM SPA, ENGLAND

'Soothing as an Old Time Melody.'

Spinet

LARGE OVAL CORK-TIPPED
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

20 for 1/6 The **SUPER** Brand. 50 for 3/9
100 for 7/6

Cadbury

means
CARNIVAL CHOCOLATES **Quality** SAVOY ASSORTMENT

— SEE THE NAME "Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE OF CHOCOLATE —

For uses innumerable.
On Sale Everywhere.
Tubes, 4½d., 6d., 9d.

SECCOTINE

(Registered Trade Mark)

TO STICK WOOD, IRON, PLASTER, PAPER, LEATHER—EVERYTHING.

Write for free booklet.
M'Caw, Stevenson &
Orr, Limited, Belfast.

The modern palatable
form of Iron Tonic.
Devoid of all the usual
drawbacks of Iron Tonics.

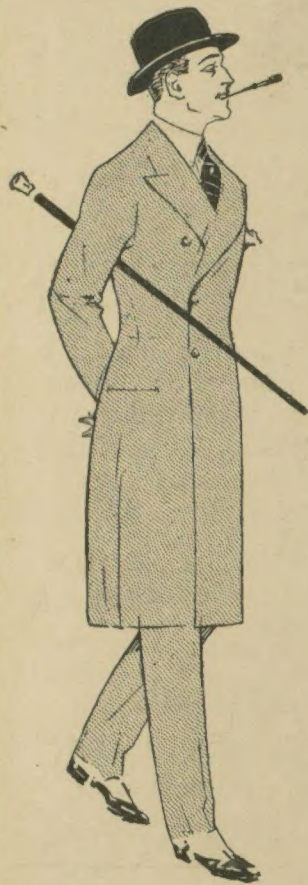
Iron Jelloids

THE IRON 'JELLOID' CO., LTD., 189, CENTRAL ST., LONDON, ENG

Unequalled for Anæmia
and Weakness in Men,
Women and Children.
Of all Chemists, price 1/3
and 3/- per box.

MOSS BROS & CO LTD

Naval, Military & General Outfitters.



The Famous House for
READY - TO - WEAR

Light Overcoats, Lounge
Suits, Morning Suits,
Evening Dress, Hunting
and Sporting Kit, Ladies'
Habits, Saddlery, Kit
Bags, Trunks, Boots and
Shoes, Hosiery, Binoculars.
Naval, Military & Air Force
Uniforms and Court Dress.

The name of "Moss Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
of Covent Garden" is a tradition the
world over whenever men talk of "Kit."

ONLY ADDRESS
Corner of KING ST
and Bedford St
COVENT-GARDEN
LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Gerrard 3750 (3 lines)
Telegrams: "Parsee Rand, London."

NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS and
no connection with any other firm trading
under the name of MOSS BROS.

TRAVELLER CIGARETTES

10 for 8^d
20 for 1⁴

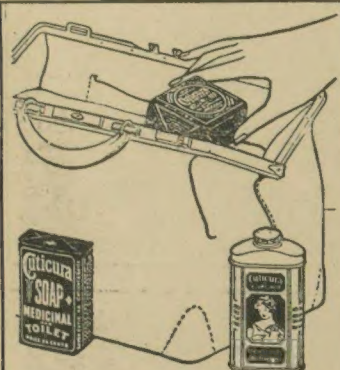
A Cigarette
DE LUXE
Plain or
Cork Tipped

Made entirely of Virginia Tobacco

W. D. & H. O. WILLS

Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

T.31a



Travelers Should Carry Cuticura

Daily use of the Soap and Ointment removes the dust and grime of travel, allays irritation, redness and roughness of the face and hands and keeps the skin soft and clear under all conditions of exposure. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant, cooling and refreshing, an ideal toilet powder.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d., Talcum 1s. 3d.
For sample each address: F. Newbery & Sons,
Ltd., 31, Banner St., London, E.C.1.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 1s. 3d.



The "Sketch-girl" Doll.

THE DOLL CRAZE

Now's your chance

to buy really cheap one of the "Sketch-girl" and "Tatler-man" dolls left over from the "Happy New Year" Ball at the Albert Hall on December 31.

Each doll is 2 ft. 9½ ins. high.

DESIGNED AND
DRESSED IN
PARIS.



The "Tatler-man" Doll.

Only a few of these "chic" and charming Paris dolls are left. They could not be made available for sale at the "Happy New Year" Ball with the other dolls and novelties.

Orders should be sent, and cheques made payable, to The Secretary, Sphere and Tatler, Ltd., 6, Great New Street, E.C.4.

£2 2 0 each, or
£3 10 0 the pair.

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(1926) TO

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Masters
the Hair!

Anzora Cream for greasy
scalps. Anzora Viola for
dry scalps. Sold in 1/6
and 2/6 (double quantity)
bottles by Hairdressers,
Chemists, Stores, etc.

ANZORA

FIMROD'S
ASTHMA CURE

Quick relief to sufferers from Asthma,
Hay Fever, Colds, etc.
4/6 a tin at all chemists.

HALFORD'S
CURRY POWDER

Trade Mark

MAKES DELIGHTFUL & DIGESTIBLE DISHES.

Why go
Grey?

HINDES
HAIR TINT

tints grey or faded hair
any natural shade de-
sired—brown, dark-
brown, light-brown or
black. It is permanent
and washable, has no
grease, and does not
burn the hair. It is
used by over a million
people. Medical certificate accompanies each
bottle. Of all Chemists, Stores and Hair-
dressers, 2/6 or direct:—
HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.



Harvey Nichols
of Knightsbridge

FANCY TURKEY CARPETS.

One of the largest selections of Extra Super quality Turkey Carpets, in every possible size up to 24 feet long, is now in stock. These carpets, being made specially in design, colouring, size, and of the best quality only, enable us to offer such a variety that no difficulty should be experienced in finding size or colourings to suit any requirement.

EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY TURKEY CARPETS.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 ft. 8 ins. × 4 ft. 11 ins. Antique Reds .. 10 10 0	13 ft. 9 ins. × 11 ft. 4 ins. Blue and Rose .. 37 10 0
8 ft. 10 ins. × 6 ft. 2 ins. Green and Camel .. 12 12 0	14 ft. 9 ins. × 12 ft. 3 ins. Antique Reds .. 42 0 0
9 ft. 11 ins. × 6 ft. 11 ins. Camel and Terra .. 16 10 0	15 ft. 9 ins. × 12 ft. 0 ins. Antique Reds .. 45 0 0
10 ft. 2 ins. × 7 ft. 11 ins. Blue and Rose .. 17 15 0	16 ft. 7 ins. × 13 ft. 2 ins. Antique Reds .. 49 10 0
11 ft. 8 ins. × 7 ft. 10 ins. Green and Camel .. 21 10 0	17 ft. 10 ins. × 14 ft. 1 in. Camel Ground .. 59 10 0
12 ft. 10 ins. × 9 ft. 0 ins. Antique Reds .. 29 10 0	18 ft. 11 ins. × 12 ft. 11 ins. Camel and Rose .. 59 10 0
12 ft. 5 ins. × 10 ft. 3 ins. Camel and Rose .. 29 10 0	18 ft. 0 ins. × 14 ft. 4 ins. Green and Camel .. 59 10 0

SMALLER SIZES IN STOCK.

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1



The Gigolo FUR FELT

The Gigolo Hat of fine Fur Felt, trimmed band and bow of firm silk ribbon. In Bois-de-Rose, Brown, Cornflower, Copper, Green, Havana, Nattier, Powder Blue, Raisin, Rust, Silver, Saxe, Vellum, Wine and Black. Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7½, and 7¾. EACH 20/-

DICKINS & JONES

REGENT STREET LTD. LONDON, W.1.

A Razor!



Not a WAFER:

Not a temporarily sharpened strip of metal, but a sturdy, **hollow-ground, lasting razor**. Properly forged, like all fine razors, from British steel by British hands.

That is the Wilkinson Blade.

Then, making this blade absolutely safe and easy to shave with, are the following exclusive Wilkinson features:—

- (1) The **New Adjustable Safety Frame**, which enables the depth of cut to be adjusted to individual requirements.
- (2) The **Automatic Stropping Machine**, which keeps the blades in perfect trim year in and year out.
- (3) The **Roller Guard**, which feeds the lather on to the cutting edge, instead of scraping it away.

Naturally such a razor is preferred by every man who tries it.

"Buy
British Goods."

WILKINSON

Safety Shaver

with HOLLOW GROUND BLADES.

No. 121. Set with 7 Hollow-Ground Blades, each etched with a day of the week, New Adjustable Shaver Frame, Automatic Stropping Machine. In Hand-some polished oak case **42/-**

No. 122. Set as above with 3 Hollow Ground Blades, in polished oak case **25/-** Also sets at 15/6 and 8/6

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE WILKINSON SWORD COMPANY, LTD.,

53, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Gun, Sword & Equipment Makers. Razor Manufacturers.
T. H. RANDOLPH, Managing Director.



EFFICIENCY!

Your pen—is it efficient? Does it write instantly like the "Swan," without having to be coaxed?

Can you fill and clean it in a second?

Does the nib suit your hand exactly?

Unless you can honestly say "yes" to those questions your work is hampered by an inefficient pen.

We guarantee a "Swan" Pen will give you complete satisfaction.

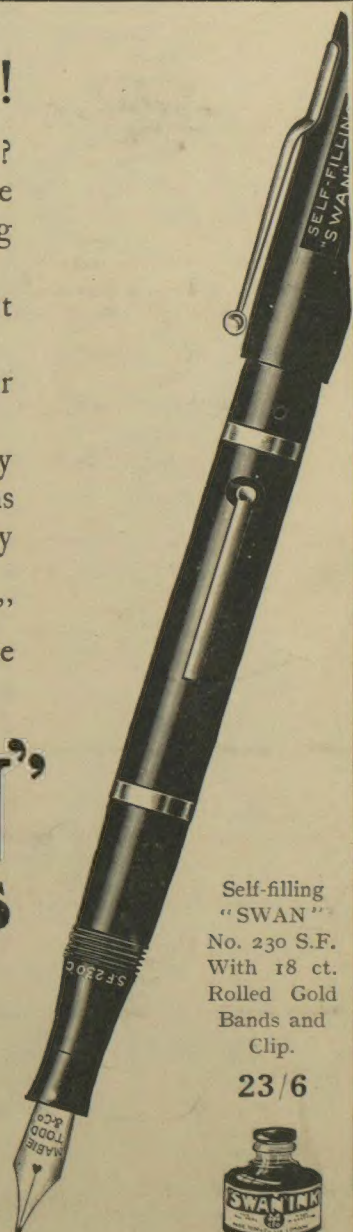
"SWAN" FOUNTPENS

OF STATIONERS
AND JEWELLERS

Self-filling Type from 15/-
Other "Swans" " 10/6

Catalogue Post Free.

MARIE, TODD & Co., LTD., Swan House, 133 & 135, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Branches: 79, High Holborn, W.C.1; 97, Cheapside, E.C.2, and at 3, Exchange Street, Manchester; Paris, Brussels, Zurich, Barcelona, Sydney and Cape Town.



Self-filling
"SWAN"
No. 230 S.F.
With 18 ct.
Rolled Gold
Bands and
Clip.

23/6





If it's Sports' Shoes, and one is educated up to wanting the best, instinct will draw the player to Manfield's every time.

An example for Tennis, etc., is No. 26664. Gentlemen's Oxford Shoe in White M'Buckskin with crepe rubber sole and white leather welt. Price 35/-
Similar pattern for Ladies, No. 26632 at 24/9

See "Sports" Booklet, post free.

Manfield

LONDON—

170, REGENT ST., W.1 228 & 229, PICCADILLY, W.
376 & 377, STRAND, W.C.2 67 & 68, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
And throughout London and United Kingdom.

ORIGINAL CAMI-KNICKER DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR DANCING

ATTRACTIVE dancing directoire cami-knicker (as sketch), in pure silk crêpe-de-Chine, or georgette, with long straight bodice finished with hemstitched fold at top, knicker with narrow frills, suitable for dancing. In all colours, also black and white.

Price—Crêpe-de-Chine 39/6

Georgette - - 45/9

Also Dancing Directoire knicker without bodice.

Price—Crêpe-de-Chine 29/6

Georgette - - 35/9

THEATRE TICKET BUREAU
SEATS are obtainable for
THEATRES AND ALL
ENTERTAINMENTS.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

DEBENHAMS, LIMITED
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W.1

Sent on approval.



SILK STOCKINETTE JUMPER SUIT

adaptable collar with tie ends and tie at cuffs, gauged on shoulders to give extra fullness. skirt with deep pleat at side. In beautiful pastel shades

Price 7½ Gns

Sent on approval

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street,
(Cavendish Square) London W.1



Grey Hair

WHAT Spring-time means to nature, Inecto means to you. At this season youth is the floral key-note—all the year round Inecto gives youth to a woman's hair. Inecto defies greyness and in one 30-minute treatment bestows a colour which is nature's own in tone texture and silken loveliness.

INECTO

SALONS:
15 NORTH AUDLEY ST.,
LONDON, W.1

Telephone:
Mayfair 3046 (3 lines)

The leading hairdressers recommend Inecto because it has been their experience that Inecto achieves precisely what is claimed for it. Illustrated booklet gladly sent on request.

SPRING RAINCOATS for Ladies and Gents Special Offer

NEW SEASON'S SAMPLES at LESS THAN COST PRICE

These smartly cut and indispensable garments are of unequalled value, which can only be fully appreciated by a visit to

GEORGE WEST LTD., 443-445, OXFORD ST.,
LONDON W.1 (facing Selfridges.)

This is the **Grand Opening** week of—

FeminiX^{LTD}

Women's Service for Women

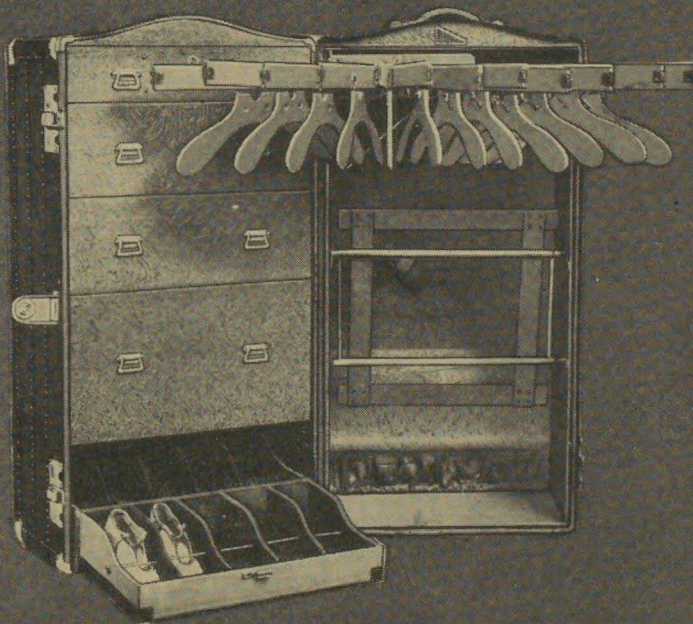
—Have you paid a visit? 26a, Albemarle St., W.1
Phone: Gerrard 9106 (6 lines)

INNOVATION

THE ORIGINAL WARDROBE TRUNK

To experienced travellers the Innovation Trunk is an inestimable boon. The same trunk can be used by either a lady or gentleman or both. It keeps clothing immaculate, facilitates packing and enables one to have much more clothing available for instant use than when garments are all distributed in several trunks. When open the entire contents of the trunk are immediately displayed making the extraction or replacing of any garment simplicity itself and "GETTING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS" becomes an extremely simple and far less irksome matter than with the old style trunks. A visit of inspection to our INNOVATION TRUNK SHOWROOMS is cordially invited, when we shall be pleased to demonstrate their practical advantages and utility.

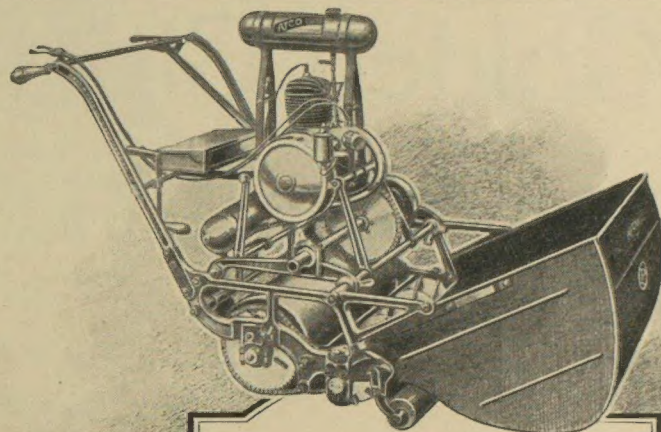
THESE TRUNKS CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH HANGERS ON BOTH SIDES



The Prices vary according to size and quality and range from 6½ guineas

Models	"South Atlantic"	"Grand Model"	"Overland"	"Demi-Model"	"Cabin"
Dimensions ..	45" x 23" x 28"	45" x 23" x 24"	45" x 23" x 20"	45" x 23" x 18"	40" x 23" x 16"
Arms and Hangers	12	10	8	6	5
Number of Drawers	6 (14" deep)	6 (12" deep)	6 (10" deep)	6 (8" deep)	5 (8" deep)
Capacity: Men's Suits	12	10	8	6	5
Ladies' Gowns	20 to 25	15 to 20	10 to 15	8 to 12	6 to 10

Debenham & Freebody.
69-71 Welbeck St., W.1.



THE ATCO TURF CULTURE SPECIALITIES

In the ATCO Range of Specialities every need of the Lawn Culturist is provided. The ATCO Motor Mower is the most economical, most dependable means of mowing without manual labour, and this year a complete range of models from 14 inches to 30 inches is offered at prices to suit everybody.

The success of the ATCO is best demonstrated by the fact that over 10,000 are now in use.

The ATCO Turf Cultivator, for use exclusively with the ATCO Motor Mower, aerates the grass roots, eliminates moss and weeds, and maintains the health of the turf.

ATCO Motor Mowers, the ATCO Cultivator, the ATCO Turf Replacing Weeder, and the ATCO Lawn Edge Trimmer, are all described in our 1926 Catalogue. Copy will be sent on receipt of a post-card.

ATCO MOTOR MOWER
Prices from

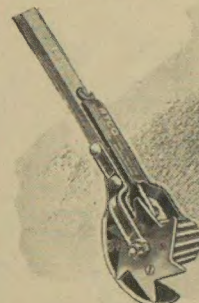
30 Guineas

Let us demonstrate the ATCO Motor Mower on your own grass without any obligation upon your part.

CHAS. H. PUGH, LTD.,
WHITWORTH WORKS,
11, Tilton Rd., BIRMINGHAM



The ATCO TURF CULTIVATOR



The ATCO LAWN EDGE TRIMMER



The ATCO TURF REPLACING WEEDER





GOLDEN

GLORIA

*The Greatest Discovery in
Soap-making since 1789*

Pears'

Golden Glory

THE GOLDEN SOAP FOR GLORIOUS YOUTH

Golden Glory is always sold in
a pictured wrapper

Decorated boxes of three cakes 2/- or 8d each cake

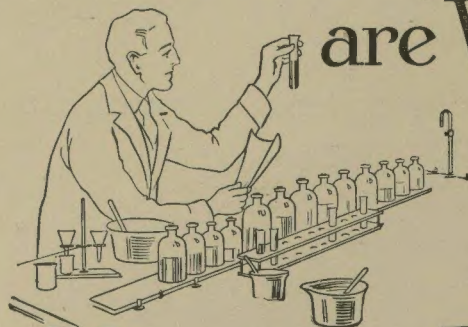
These prices do not apply to the Irish Free State

A. & F. PEARS LTD., LONDON

GG 18-19



Make sure your shoes are Waterproof



by using **Cherry Blossom Boot Polish.**

The waxes and other materials used in the manufacture of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish are carefully examined by a staff of Chemists in order to ensure that this polish will make the leather waterproof and keep it in perfect condition.

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

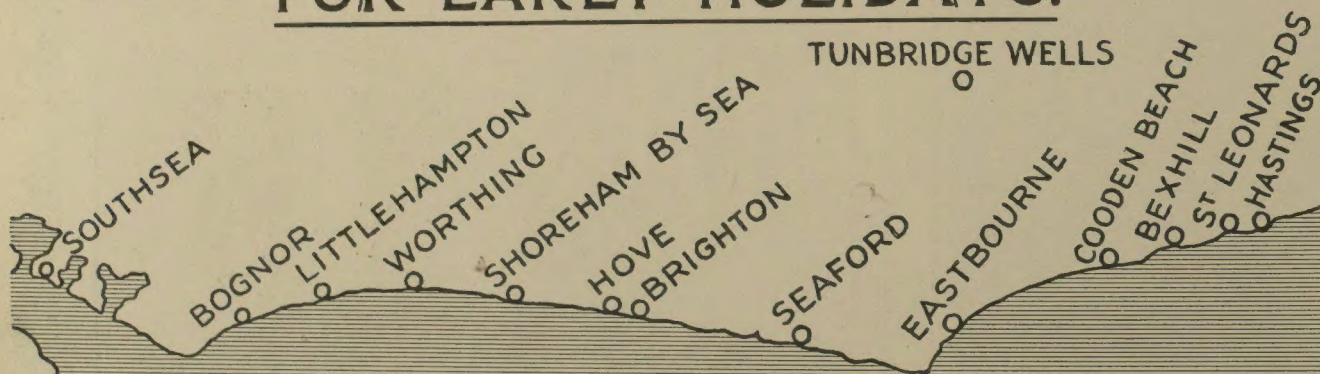
"when applied—wet defied"

Black, Brown and White. In 1½d., 2½d., 4½d. and 6d. tins

**FOR FLOORS AND FURNITURE USE
MANSION POLISH**

THE SUNNY SOUTH

FOR EARLY HOLIDAYS.



TUNBRIDGE WELLS

SOUTHSEA

BOGNOR

LITTLEHAMPTON

WORTHING

SHOREHAM BY SEA

HOVE

BRIGHTON

SEAFORD

EASTBOURNE

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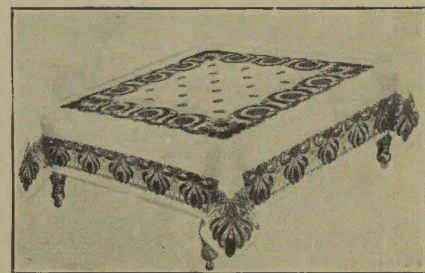
HASTINGS

For Guide Books to towns shown above write to respective Town Clerks.

TRAVEL LMS FROM NORTH AND MIDLANDS. EXPRESS TRAINS—THROUGH BOOKINGS.

FREQUENT SERVICES FROM LONDON BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

LINEN DAMASK TABLECLOTHS



I.L.N. 273. Bleached Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths. A quality which we can recommend for good hard wear. Design: Græco-Roman Scroll, or Water Lily.

2 x 2 yds 15/9
2 x 2½ " 19/9

LINEN NAPKINS TO MATCH

20 x 20 inches 6 for 7/3
22 x 22 " " 8/6

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER

BELFAST

THE HOME OF IRISH LINEN



Those First Grey Hairs
appear just
here

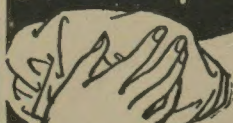
Touch them up with
TATCHO-TONE

Medical Guaranty with bottle. Chemists Prices 2/6 & 4/6 or direct to the Tatcho-Tone Co., 5, Gt. Queen St., W.C.2

**Oakey's "WELLINGTON"
LIQUID
Metal Polish**

For Cleaning and Polishing all Metals (including Silver) and Glass (Windows, Mirrors, &c.) Sold in Tins, 3d., 4½d., 7½d. and 1/3. Also in ½, 1 and 1 gallon Cans. Wellington Emery & Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

A Damp Cloth and **CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP**



are all you need to thoroughly clean your carpet and restore it to its original brilliance. A 9d. ball will clean a large carpet. Sold at all Stores. 60 years' reputation. Sample 2d. stamps.

F. CHIVERS & Co., Ltd., 41, Albany Works, Bath.

For Household
Cleaning.

SUTTON'S

For sponging
Clothes and
Carpets.

Cloudy Ammonia.

Sole Makers: G. F. Sutton Sons & Co., King's Cross, London, N.7



Sir Francis Drake, with Hawkins, Howard and Frobisher, cleared the Spanish Main of buccaneering Dons and caused the New World luxury of tobacco to flow into English ports—notably into Bristol, now famous as the birthplace of
WILLS'S "GOLD FLAKE" CIGARETTES

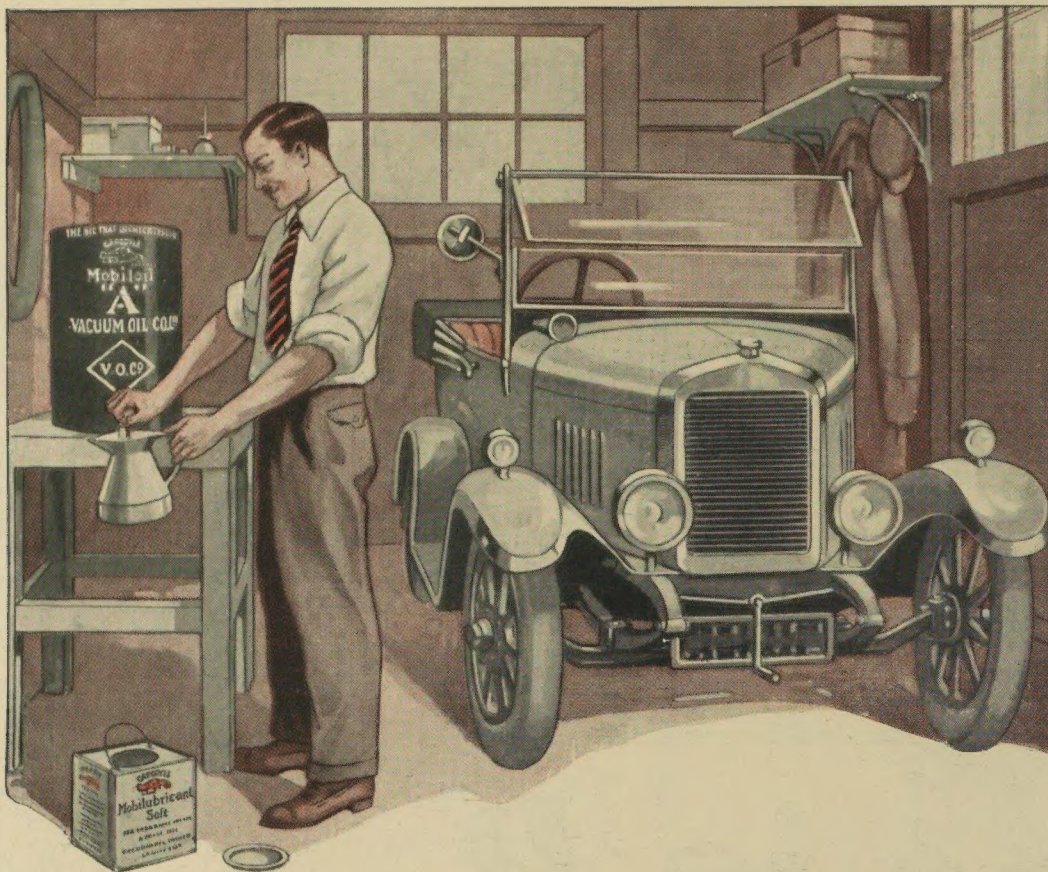
Best is Best
Wills's
GOLD FLAKE
CIGARETTES

With or Without Cork Tips

10 *for* 6^d 20 *for* 1/-

W.D. & H.O. Wills, Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd

C.F.33W



One way to save money—

A season's supply of Mobiloil

Have you ever considered the economy and convenience of buying your lubricating oil in a drum? Besides the economy and convenience, you avoid the risk of paying high grade prices for loose unbranded oils of inferior quality. The new Mobiloil Tap Drum means cleanliness and no wastage—you turn on the tap and run off just the right quantity of oil needed to bring the oil in your crank case to the correct level.

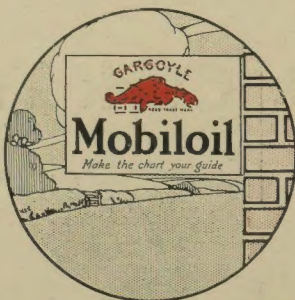
A season's supply of Mobiloil *now* means that you are certain of maintaining Correct Lubrication of your engine right throughout the touring season.

Mobiloil is sold by all dealers in ten and five-gallon Mobiloil Tap Drums and in four-gallon lithographed cans ideal for the Home Garage.

In selecting the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, refer to the abridged chart on the right. If your car is not shown, consult the complete Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's.

BRANCH OFFICES :

Belfast Glasgow
Birmingham Hull
Bradford Liverpool
Bristol Manchester
Cardiff Newcastle-
Dublin on-Tyne
Dundee Sheffield



This sign identifies the dealer who wants you to have the BEST in lubrication.

Chart of Recommendations (ABRIDGED EDITION)

MOTOR CARS

The correct grades of Gargyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of motor cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
E means Gargyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargyle Mobiloil Arctic
A means Gargyle Mobiloil "A"
BB means Gargyle Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be expected.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Board of Automotive Engineers of the Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., and represents their professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAME OF CAR	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
A.C., 4-Cyl. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
A.C., 6-Cyl. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Alvis ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Armstrong-Siddeley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Arnold-Johnston ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin, 20 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bean, 11.9 h.p. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bean, 12 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bean, 14 h.p. ...	A	A	BB	BB	A	A	BB	BB
Beasley ...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Buick ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Calcott, 12/24 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Calcott (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet ...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler Four ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler Six ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Citroen, 7.5 h.p. ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Citroen (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Clyno ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Crossley, 14 h.p. & 18/50 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Crossley (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Daimler, 12 h.p. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daimler, 16 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	Arc
Daimler (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fiat, 7 h.p. (Model 509) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fiat (All Other Models) ...	BB	E	BB	E	BB	E	BB	E
Ford ...	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Galloway ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
H.E. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hotchkiss ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humber, 8 h.p. & 9/20 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humber (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Jowett (All Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lagonda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancia (Dikappa and Tikappa) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia (All Other Models) ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Morris-Cowley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morris-Oxford, 11.9 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Oxford (All other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Napier ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland, 13.9 h.p. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peugeot, 11 & 12/20 h.p. ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot, Sleeve Valve Models ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Renault, 8.3 h.p. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renault (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rolls-Royce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rover, 8 h.p. ...	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Rover, 9/20 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rover (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Salmon ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Singer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Standard, 11 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Standard, 14 h.p. ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Star, 14/40 h.p., 20/50 h.p. & 20/60 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	—	—	—	—
Star (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Sunbeam, 30/50 h.p. ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Sunbeam (All Other Models) ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Swift ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talbot, 18/55 h.p. ...	A	A	BB	A	—	—	—	—
Talbot (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Talbot-Darracq, 16 h.p. & 8 Cyl. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talbot-Darracq (All Other Models) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	BB	A
Unic ...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Vauxhall, 14/40 h.p. ...	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Vauxhall, 23/60 h.p. & 25/70 h.p. ...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Vulcan, 12 h.p. (Side Valve) ...	A	A	A	A	BB	BB	BB	BB
Vulcan (All Other Models) ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wolseley ...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

GEAR BOX and BACK AXLE

Correct Lubrication recommendations are shown on the complete Chart exhibited in all garages.

REMEMBER :

Ask for Mobiloil by the full title. It is not sufficient to say "Give me a quart of 'A' or 'BB.'" Demand Mobiloil "A" or Mobiloil "BB," or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926.

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THE CORONATION OF SIR HARI SINGH AS RULER OF KASHMIR: THE NEW MAHARAJAH, IN A JEWELLED HOWDAH
ON A STATE ELEPHANT, RIDING IN PROCESSION THROUGH HIS CAPITAL.

The coronation of Sir Hari Singh as Maharajah of Kashmir took place at Jammu, the capital, on February 25. For a fortnight before there had been magnificent celebrations, and a sum equivalent to £200,000 was allocated for festivities, feeding the poor, entertainment of troops, public works, and the building of schools,

asylums, hospitals, and orphanages. Military reviews were held in honour of the occasion. Further photographs illustrating the Coronation Durbar, religious ceremonies, and other incidents connected with the event, appear on pages 552 and 553 of this number.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SHOULD like to see a real poet write again in the heroic couplet of the didactic eighteenth century. Of course (it may be added) we should all like to see a real poet write anything, if he would only do it. But the couplet in question has been under-valued. We have got so used to considering it didactic that we forget that it could be heroic. When the Romantics raised their revolt against the school of Pope, they were probably justified in abandoning it; but they were not justified in representing it as merely neat, still less as merely mechanical. It did lend itself to mere neatness, to the epigram with the sting in the tail. But it was not fair to imply that it was like a Limerick, a thing that could have nothing but a neat ending—a creature that was all tail. It did lend itself to flippancy, as in lines like—

Die and endow a college or a cat.

It did lend itself to compact contradiction, in lines like—

And so obliging that he ne'er obliged.

But the notion that it had never done anything but this sort of thing is a fallacy left behind by a forgotten quarrel. Things were written in that restrained metre that have a real epic sublimity. They are not the less imaginative because they left much to the imagination. I use the word epic in the sense that an epic is a sort of gigantic gesture—as when the old French epic was called a *Chanson de Geste*. It is a deed rather than a word; its very words suggest something beyond them, like a blessing or a blow. Let anyone who can feel the wind and shadow of that mighty movement say whether he does not feel it unmistakably in certain moments of these great poets of the Age of Reason—

Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
But leave to heaven the measure and the choice,
in which, to my fancy, the words "still raise" seem to rise like a lifted hand; or those splendid prophecies of doom—

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade:
A breath can make them, as a breath has made—
not to mention that deep and indestructible truth for present and future—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

These words do not deserve to be condemned as neat. They do not deserve to be despised as witty. We might as well call a speech of Satan or of Samson, as rendered by Milton, merely neat and witty because those who do not appreciate the classic might call it cold. The great gesture may seem to some to be rather that of an orator than an oracle of which the priestess writhes and foams at the mouth in a frenzy; but the same might be said of the speech in Milton. But, even while we agree that a warmer colour or a wilder imagery made more purely poetical the poets before and the poets after Pope, there is no reason why these elements should not enrich the heroic couplet as much as any other metre, or why that which was once used to express reason should not be used again to express imagination. I believe myself that it would be found to be a very full and even a very free form of diction, allowing of a great many good effects old and new, and none the worse

if these included among other things the ringing conclusiveness of the pointed statement, at once an epic and an epigram.

But whether or no the old form could be used for the highest moods of wisdom, one real advantage attached to it when used for the lower purpose of wit. It did not permit of mystification—nor, therefore, did it permit of mere bluff. There is such a thing as sham wisdom; but there cannot be any such thing as sham wit. There can be a bad pun or a

good one; but we do so far see the point that we see the pun. There can be a bad joke or a good one; but we must see the joke even in judging it to be bad. There can be a poor epigram or a powerful one; but we know where to look for the sting, and it is still in the tail. Hence the brain has at least to be at work in some way in order to produce even the worst couplets of the old rationalistic poetry. The brain may be even more magnificently at work in



INDIAN "TOM THUMBS" AS COURT OFFICIALS: "MIDGET" A.D.C.'S AMONG THE SUITE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA AT THE CORONATION OF SIR HARI SINGH AT JAMMU.

Shelley or Coleridge than in Goldsmith or Pope. But it is much easier to be a sham Shelley than to be a sham Pope. If you want to rival or parody lines like "Damn with faint praise . . . and without sneering teach the rest to sneer," you must endure for a few moments at least the abnormal agony of thinking. But you can affirm positively that a line you have just written, which runs "Maniac moonshine sways and staggers," is quite as good as the line, "The sanguine sunrise with its meteor eyes" leaping on the back of the cloud, like a large glaring cat, in the lines of Shelley. There is, therefore, no check or limit to the production of purely imaginative poetry—a dark and disturbing thought. Men need only go on repeating that all poetry has been called nonsense, and deducing from this that all nonsense can be called poetry.

One of the thousand things which thinkers of this school never think of is this: that, even if it be true that the old poets were similarly criticised by the yet older critics, the wise man will by no means take it entirely for granted that the older critics were wrong. When we are told, "We saw the same old-fashioned outcry at the beginning of the Romantic movement," we shall take the liberty of answering,

"Yes; and we have not yet seen the end of the Romantic movement." If the Romantic movement ends in a madhouse, people will say there was a great deal to be said for those old family physicians, the original classical critics. To most of us, born in the intervening time, it would normally seem natural to prefer the romantic to the rationalistic. We find it difficult to believe that "Hernani" must be a bad play if it violates the unities of time and place as observed in "Hecuba." But if the next play we see preserves the unities by exhibiting as its first scene a section of the interior of the diseased brain of a dipsomaniac, a scene in which all the characters are maggots (or possibly snakes), we shall find ourselves unable to deny that the violation of the unities has in fact led to the violation of the sanities. And if the author of this quiet little idyll of snakes and maggots turns on us scornfully and says, "The old critics told Victor Hugo the same sort of thing; they told him he was letting in a flood of folly and anarchy to drown the world," why, there will come upon us a very strong temptation to answer, "And apparently he was."

Nevertheless, I do not feel bound to support the old classical critics. I only feel free to support them. That is exactly the difference; and a difference which cannot apparently be made clear to those who talk the cant of novelty. They tell me they are not to be browbeaten by the established tyrannies of the past. I answer that neither am I to be browbeaten by the successful revolutions of the past. The innovator boasts that he is free to show how time has

justified the rebel; but I hold myself equally free to speculate on how a little more time may justify the rebuke to the rebel. Indeed, the rebuke may be justified even when it is not just. I should heartily agree that Keats was a very great man and that Gifford was a very small man. But I might claim the right to defend a small man in the right against a great man in the wrong. The case of Keats is indeed unfair and unrepresentative, which is why it is always taken as typical. Gifford was not merely a small poet or critic; he was a paltry political hack with a personal spite, such as may exist in any age or any school. But if a classical critic said that Keats's early work contained elements



WEARING A PEARL-AND-EMERALD NECKLACE OF IMMENSE VALUE: SIR HARI SINGH LEAVING THE DURBAR IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE AFTER HIS CORONATION AS MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

The coronation of Sir Hari Singh is illustrated on our front page and on the page opposite.—[Photographs by C.N.]

capable of dissolving the dignity and severity of poetry, was he wrong? I fancy the admirers of Keats who say so are rather admirers of Keats than readers of Keats. I doubt whether most of them have a habit of reading steadily through "Endymion."

When we really welcome the next poet, I doubt whether he will be at all like our notion of the new poet. It may be questioned whether he will really cover the page with sprawling, irregular rhythms or leave it spotted with isolated words and images and symbols. It is quite likely that he will sit down and write in rhymed decasyllabics, or some other old form; and will observe all the old rules and preserve all the old unities—and say all he has to say and hardly know that he has done it.

THE CORONATION OF SIR HARI SINGH: A MAGNIFICENT KASHMIR CEREMONY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



RECEIVING HOMAGE FROM CHIEFS, WHO THREW GOLD AT HIS FEET, WHILE NAUTCH-GIRLS DANCED AND SANG: SIR HARI SINGH, THE NEW MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR (ON THE THRONE TO THE RIGHT)—A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AT JAMMU.



RECEIVING PRESENTS SAID TO BE WORTH £2,000,000: SIR HARI SINGH SEATED ON THE THRONE, WITH GIFTS FROM OTHER RULING PRINCES SPREAD ON THE FLOOR.



PERFORMING RELIGIOUS RITES WHICH LASTED A WEEK: SIR HARI SINGH (LEFT) PUTTING CLARIFIED BUTTER INTO THE SACRED FIRE AMID A CIRCLE OF PRIESTS.



TOUCHED BY THE NEW MAHARAJAH BEFORE MOUNTING HIS STATE ELEPHANT FOR THE PROCESSION: HIS FAVOURITE HORSE IN JEWELLED TRAPPINGS WORTH OVER 1½ LAKHS OF RUPEES.



CEREMONIALLY TOUCHED BY SIR HARI SINGH, THE NEW MAHARAJAH, DURING THE RELIGIOUS RITES: A SACRED COW AND CALF FROM THE ROYAL STABLES.

The coronation of Sir Hari Singh as Maharajah of Kashmir, which (as noted on our front page) took place at Jammu on February 25, was an occasion of splendid ceremonial. For a week before the Durbar he was engaged every day in religious rites. A "Morning Post" correspondent, who witnessed part of them, writes: "The Maharajah, wearing a plain mauve costume, sat on a carpet with a family priest on his left, who read at a quick rate from the sacred texts. In front of his Royal Highness was a fire, and various bowls of water of Sesamum and barley seeds and marigolds, and a bowl of clarified butter, with which from time

to time the Maharajah fed the fire. The water was collected from all the rivers and sacred tanks of India, some of it coming from seas, including the Arabian Sea, around the coast of Hindustan. All round the court were sitting priests, including some from Benares, who kept up a perpetual chant, nearly all of them wearing saffron robes. More than one fire was burning under the canopy, and each of the thirteen posts supporting it was decorated with a special banner and a framed portrait of the particular god in whose honour it was erected. On this occasion prayers were offered to the goddess of wealth."

ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER "BATTLE OF THE BLUES": OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—BOATS AND CREWS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPECIAL

PRESS AND TOPICAL.



LIGHT-BLUE FORM: THE CAMBRIDGE BOAT PASSING UNDER HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE—A PRACTICE ROW OVER THE COURSE FROM PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.



DARK-BLUE FORM: THE OXFORD BOAT PASSING UNDER HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE—A MEANS OF COMPARISON WITH CAMBRIDGE IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



THE CAMBRIDGE CREW IN ORDER OF SEATS: (L. TO R.) M. F. A. KEEN (BOW), W. F. SMITH* (7), G. H. AMBLER* (3), J. C. H. BOOTH—SINCE REPLACED BY R. B. T. CRAGGS—(6), L. V. BEVAN (5), J. B. BELL (8), S. K. TUBBS* (7), E. C. HAMILTON-RUSSELL (STROKE), AND J. A. BROWN* (COX).



THE OXFORD CREW IN ORDER OF SEATS: (L. TO R.) P. W. MURRAY-THREPLAND (BOW), T. W. SHAW (2), G. H. CRAWFORD (3), W. RATHBONE (4), H. R. A. EDWARDS (5), J. D. W. THOMSON* (6), E. C. T. EDWARDS* (7), C. E. FITMAN* (STROKE), AND SIR J. CROFT (COX).

The University Boat-Race of this year is to be rowed on Saturday, March 27, over the historic course from Putney to Mortlake, the start being timed for 12.30 p.m. We give here the names and order of the crews as arranged at the time of writing, but it must not be forgotten that there is always a possibility of eleventh-hour changes. An asterisk after a name indicates one who has rowed in the race before, and it will be noted that Cambridge has four Old Blues (including the cox), while Oxford has three, all oarsmen. Appended are lists of the crews, giving the school and college of each member. Oxford—bow, P. W. Murray-Threpland (Eton and Christ Church); 2, T. W. Shaw (Shrewsbury and Christ Church); 3, G. H. Crawford (Harrow and Brasenose); 4, W. Rathbone (Radley and Christ Church); 5, H. R. A. Edwards

(Westminster and Christ Church); 6, J. D. W. Thomson* (Eton and University); 7, E. C. T. Edwards* (Westminster and Christ Church); stroke, C. E. Pitman* (Eton and Christ Church); cox, Sir J. Croft (Eton and Brasenose). Cambridge—bow, M. F. A. Keen (Haileybury and Lady Margaret); 2, W. F. Smith* (Shrewsbury and First Trinity); 3, G. H. Ambler* (Shrewsbury and Clare); 4, J. C. H. Booth (Durham and Lady Margaret); 5, L. V. Bevan (Bedford and Lady Margaret); 6, J. B. Bell (Geelong and Jesus); 7, S. K. Tubbs* (Shrewsbury and Caius); stroke, E. C. Hamilton-Russell (Eton and Third Trinity); cox, J. A. Brown* (Clifton and Caius). As we go to press we learn that Mr. Booth has contracted measles, and will be replaced by the Cambridge spare man, Mr. Craggs (Shrewsbury and Lady Margaret).

THE AMERICANISATION OF EUROPE.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

ABOUT seventeen years ago, towards the middle of February 1909, I arrived one morning in New York from Chicago. My travels in the United States had come to an end. I was to embark for Europe on the following day. That evening I was invited by a few friends to dine at a club. During dinner I was asked many questions about my impressions of my journey. In the end I made the following observations.

"Would you like me to put before you in a few words the two most important conclusions, from my point of view, to which I came during these four months which I have spent among you? I knew before I came here that you were very rich. But at home I always imagined your wealth to be similar, though on a somewhat larger scale, to that which I saw around me. I have seen your wealth and I understand to-day how very little the idea I had previously had of it corresponded with the reality. You are very much richer than is imagined on the other side of the Atlantic; and much richer probably than you yourselves imagine. That is the first conclusion.

"The second will seem even stranger to you. It appeared to me that, though you are very much richer than Europe, you enjoy your riches much less. From what I could see in your country, the people live better than they do in Europe; but the middle and upper classes live better in Europe, although they are poorer. The stories that have been told us about the luxury of your millionaires and multi-millionaires are fairy tales, invented and believed by persons who either do not know what European luxury is, or who have never set foot in America. With the exception of the large sums given to educational or charitable institutions, your multi-millionaires are Spartans compared to European millionaires. But the difference is even greater in the middle classes. In Europe they earn less, but they live in far greater ease and comfort.

"I could cite you many facts in support of this assertion. I will limit myself to the most characteristic; that of domestic service. Here, a family must be in easy circumstances, almost rich, if they would aspire to keep a housemaid and a cook. In general, the middle classes cannot count on any sort of permanent domestic assistance. In Italy, on the contrary, a family that can spend three or four thousand lire a year can engage a general servant at fifteen lire a month. A family that can spend ten thousand lire can be served by a cook and a housemaid, for one finds very good ones at twenty-five or thirty lire a month. A family that spends twenty thousand lire a year can add a man-servant to the cook and housemaid. One can find as many as you like at fifty or sixty lire a month. In France, England, and Germany, wages are higher, and the people available less numerous, but nowhere has any one an idea of the wages current in New York, where the most mediocre housemaid exacts at least forty dollars a month.

"It was only in America that I realised what an immense privilege and blessing this abundance of both men and women servants is for the middle and upper classes of Europe. Can one describe as a directing class one of which a considerable portion, and that generally the most cultivated, fails to find anyone to take the most humble material cares of life off their hands? So I return to Europe transformed into the most gentle of masters. So long as I live I shall consider any housemaid or cook who is prepared to serve me zealously for such reasonable wages as a public blessing."

This question was discussed during the whole evening, and everyone agreed in the conclusion that the cause of this difference must be sought just in the wealth of America, the greatness of which had struck me so forcibly. Why were the United States so rich? Because the rich people, instead of spending all their enormous revenues on their own pleasure, invested the greater part in new enterprises; and because a part of the population, who in Europe were occupied in making existence easier for the directing and

cultivated classes, applied themselves to directly productive work. The progress of American feminism seems up to a certain point to be due to the same cause. Why did American women, even at that time, prefer far more than their European sisters to become workers in industry, commerce, or the liberal professions, rather than merit the praise of the Latin inscriptions: "Domui mansit, lanam fecit"? Because America encouraged men and women alike to become direct producers of wealth.

These after-dinner discussions on the last day of my stay in the United States are to-day, even for Europe, only historical data for an epoch which has disappeared. The World War has brought the two continents nearer together and narrowed the Atlantic; but, if it has slightly European-



THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, WHOSE REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE HAS CAUSED A GREAT STIR: MR. ALANSON B. HOUGHTON.

Mr. Houghton, who went to Washington to confer with President Coolidge, presented a report on the state of Europe, and the publication of an alleged account of it caused a great stir both here and in America. Among other things he says that Europe has learned nothing from the war, and the Powers do not genuinely wish to disarm, while the League of Nations is moving towards a revival of the alliance of 1815, which would not have the same power of preserving peace: the "spirit of Locarno" is preached but not practised. As regards Britain, Mr. Houghton says our home conditions are improving, and he prophesies a great period of prosperity within twenty years. At the same time he alluded ironically to our national habit of "grousing."—[Photograph by United.]

ised America, it has to a far greater extent Americanised Europe!

The war, by taking millions of men from their work to send them to fight in the trenches, while at the same time it demanded a very great effort on the part of industry and agriculture, transformed into direct producers, either as workmen or employees, as in America, a large number of persons, both men and women, who before had been occupied in making life easy and pleasant for those who were working. When the war was over, very few of those persons returned to their former occupations; on the contrary, their example had a great effect upon the younger generation. The debts and ruin caused by the war; the increase of taxation and the cost of living; the

straits into which certain classes have fallen during the past ten years, and from which they would gladly extricate themselves; the ease which has been attained by other classes and which they wish to maintain—have rapidly brought about a condition in all European countries similar to that which a European could observe in America in 1910.

We have become Americanised without knowing it. The domestic servant question, which formerly was so easy, becomes, as in America, an increasingly difficult problem for all the middle classes. As in America, women are masculinising themselves and invading all careers: they wish to work, to earn money, and to live independently. As in America, big towns are developing rapidly, and life in them is becoming more agitated, inconvenient, expensive, difficult, turbulent, and unstable. As in

America, luxury has become democratised. While the lower classes are becoming accustomed to live better, and external differences between the people and the bourgeoisie are disappearing, the great European luxury, legacy of the aristocratic régimes of former days, is in course of disappearing, together with the Courts, the old-established fortunes, and the refined industries. Despite the often naïf waste of the *nouveaux riches*, the tradition of luxury is gradually being lost, and a relative simplicity is becoming obligatory even for the rich, as in America. As in America also, the magic combinations of mechanical science—which seem almost supernatural—mass production in manufacture, and the collective forms of production, distribution, and consumption, triumph over the old variety of European life, and level it to an increasing uniformity.

"This is progress," say the optimists. It is almost an official doctrine to-day in Italy that the country was asleep fifteen years back. The war happily awakened it, and it began really to live a few years ago! The same state of mind may be found more or less accentuated in almost all European countries. The Americanisation of Europe, however, seems to be a rather more complicated matter than is supposed by this too easy optimism, according to which all is well if production increases.

Europe is not America. For a century past, since the development of railways, the hard-working, energetic race installed in the United States has found itself in a unique position. It possessed immense fertile territories, with mines and forests in fabulous quantities, with instruments of increasing power for their development, and a political organisation which was at once simple and solid. From generation to generation, as the instruments grew more perfect, population increased and capital accumulated; the exploitation of the country gave ever-increasing results, which surprised even the most optimistic Americans. After 1850 European emigration gave to that already privileged country workers whose education had been made at the expense of their countries of origin—almost a million annually in the years which preceded the World War. It was as if a million men had been born every year in the United States already grown up and capable of producing.

Add to this that Americans live, work, and make plans for the future with no fear of war before their eyes. How many times did I say to my friends, when I was travelling in the United States before the great cataclysm, "You know theoretically that wars may break out; but you do not know what it means to live under the perpetual menace of war, of which no one knows when it will break out, how it will develop, or what the consequences of it will be, but which all know may change the life

and very existence of everyone. That is the tragedy of Europe."

Nor are the Americans particularly or anxiously preoccupied in regard to the eventual dangers of a revolution. They know that revolutions break out from time to time in all parts of the globe, just as those who live far from volcanoes and the sea-coast know that from time to time there are eruptions and earthquakes. Exempt from blood tribute, very well paid, and accustomed to a large life, the popular classes in America are more conservative and have a greater respect for law than in Europe. They have hardly been touched by the strange messianic illusion of a regenerative revolution by which the masses in Europe are more and more penetrated.

[Continued on page 586.]

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

SPORTS: A LIGHT BLUE VICTORY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

SPORT AND GENERAL.



A RECORD (15½ SEC.) IN THE 120 YARDS HURDLES: LORD BURGHLEY, CAMBRIDGE (EXTREME LEFT, THE WINNER, AS ALSO OF THE 220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.



WINNING THE LONG JUMP WITH 21 FT. 9½ IN.: R. L. HYATT, OXFORD, WHO WON THE POLE JUMP WITH A RECORD JUMP.



THE FINISH OF THE HUNDRED YARDS: A. E. PORRITT, OXFORD (ON LEFT), THE WINNER, WITH A TIME OF 10 SECONDS.



THE FINISH OF THE MILE: R. S. STARR, CAMBRIDGE (ALSO WINNER OF HALF-MILE) BREASTING THE TAPE.



THE FINISH OF THE QUARTER MILE: J. RINKEL, CAMBRIDGE, WINNER, BREASTING THE TAPE.



AN EASY WINNER IN THE THREE MILES: T. C. FOOKS, CAMBRIDGE, WHO WON BY 90 YARDS.



PUTTING THE WEIGHT: R. L. HOWLAND, CAMBRIDGE, THE WINNER, WITH A PUT OF 40 FT. 4 IN.



A TIE IN THE HIGH JUMP: J. D. S. PENDLEBURY, CAMBRIDGE, WHO TIED WITH A. G. DE L. WILLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AT 5 FT. 9½ IN.



A RECORD IN THE POLE JUMP (11 FT. 10 IN.): R. L. HYATT, OXFORD, CLEARING THE BAR—ALSO THE WINNER OF THE LONG JUMP.



A TIE IN THE HIGH JUMP: A. G. DE L. WILLIS, CAMBRIDGE, WHO TIED WITH J. D. S. PENDLEBURY, CAMBRIDGE, AT 5 FT. 9½ IN.

Cambridge won a sweeping victory over Oxford in the University Sports, held at Queen's Club on March 19, by 8 events to 3. Cambridge secured the High Jump, Mile, 120 Yards Hurdles, Quarter-Mile, Three Miles, Putting the Weight, 220 Yards Low Hurdles, and Half-Mile. Oxford won the Hundred Yards, the Long Jump, and the Pole Jump. Two records for the University Sports were broken—one in the 120 Yards Hurdles, by Lord Burghley, whose time was

15½ seconds; and the other in the Pole Jump, by Mr. R. L. Hyatt, with a jump of 11 ft. 10 in. Lord Burghley also won the 220 Yards Low Hurdles for Cambridge. Another Cambridge man who obtained a "double" was Mr. R. S. Starr, who won both the Mile and the Half-Mile. Mr. R. L. Hyatt, who also won the Long Jump for Oxford, is a Rhodes Scholar, and was formerly at Harvard, U.S.A. Mr. Porritt, who won the Hundred Yards for Oxford, hails from New Zealand.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.—A PLAYER OF "GRANDS SEIGNEURS."

ACCORDING to the answer of the Home Secretary in Parliament, he is in communication with the Lord Chamberlain anent the vexed question of Sunday performances at licensed theatres. It is a double issue, although it is not referred to in the official reply. One question is: Are Sunday performances, against payment in form of membership and guests' tickets, legal? The other and more important one refers to certain plays which ordinarily

has there been any complaint as to the nature of the plays. The object of the societies was not to produce work of a scurrilous nature, but to widen our artistic horizon; and at this juncture it may be placed on record that four world-famed plays—at one time submitted to and barred by the Censor—were eventually duly licensed. These were "Ghosts" and "Monna Vanna," both licensed to me personally in 1914; and Granville Barker's "Waste" and Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," passed a few years ago. These events are significant, for they put the official seal on the work of the play-producing societies, and prove that the Censor marches with the times. There now remains but one play, internationally acknowledged, and that is Oscar Wilde's "Salome." And here we have the anomaly that the opera born of the play—and the libretto of which is literally a transcription of it—may be performed at Covent Garden, whereas the same text without music remains taboo at other licensed theatres. Time will, no doubt, adjust this Gilbertian situation.

Now assume, for argument's sake, that the Lord Chamberlain and the Home Secretary combine to warn the lessees of the chartered theatres that if they produce unlicensed plays their own license may be in jeopardy, would that effectually quash any work considered unfit by the authorities? Would it render the production of such plays impossible? Far from it, I say. If there be a public for such plays—which, in a liberal sense, may not be objectionable at all, and have great artistic merits—the place to produce them can be easily found. Already we have little theatres in London which are entirely independent of the Lord Chamberlain. And suppose, for argument's sake, that these could be interfered with by the County Council and police, whose powers in these directions may be unlimited—suppose that the sale of tickets in the form of "membership" were rendered illegal—what would prevent the promoters finding a way out of their own? There is always a loop-hole where there is a law, and if people want these plays, they could be exploited by such subtle devices as, for instance, donations to be followed by invitations, so that the whole aspect would be one of an ordinary soirée in a private house. Here law and police would be powerless, for who could prove that the donations were not voluntary and the invitations not acts of grace?

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the fact that there is no evidence that the existing play-producing societies have in any way pandered to pruriency, but have, on the other hand, done a great deal to advance the cause of the drama, it would be best to let well alone, and to turn a deaf ear to those who raise "hue and cry" on the slightest provocation, and whose complaints are generally not based on personal experience, but merely on hearsay. There is an old saying, "Liberty is the enemy of license." It is well that it should be remembered before steps are taken to change the existing order of things, which is plain and above board, and has, on the whole, deserved well of the theatre.

A player of *grand-seigneur* parts is Charles Carson, and a few years ago his name was hardly known. He played at the Court under James B. Fagan's banner, and did good Shakespearean work, but he did not rise above the multitude. Then one day the Stage Society produced C. K. Munro's political play, "Progress," and in it was a character described as President of the State. No sooner did Charles Carson appear than the atmosphere, as it were, was tightened up. Here was somebody of arresting power; somebody who towered by manner, if not by size. His features impelled attention—the face of the diplomatist born. In speech, too, he differed from

his fellow-players: there was a certain unction, a certain aristocracy, in his diction that exactly befitted the position of the ruler.

Time went on, and once more Charles Carson, who had been abroad, suddenly sprang into prominence. It was in Cicely Hamilton's witty, penetrating play, "The Old Adam," at the Kingsway. Here Charles Carson played the Secretary for War, the figure of the man of leisure and of the world who treats affairs of state with a certain levity and airiness, that superficially convey nothing but nonchalance. But, when war actually overwhelmed the land, this philanderer of words suddenly became a man of deeds. Suddenly we discovered that under his veneer there beat a heart too. For when, in a list of casualties, he found the name of his only son, his features contorted in pain. Yet public men in the execution of their duty must not yield to sentiment. Anon—and Carson showed it with masterly control and decision—the features of the stricken man resumed their normal aspect, and he went on with the order of the day as if nothing had happened.

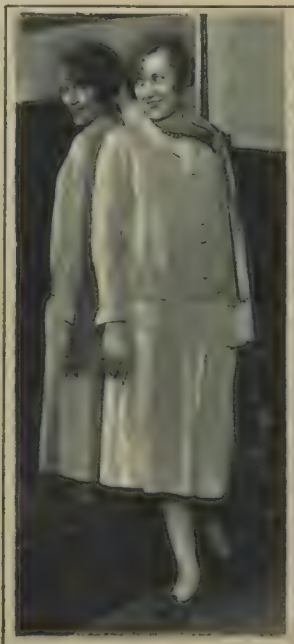
One Sunday recently, at a performance of "A Place in the Shade," we saw Charles Carson once more in a part somewhat akin to the Minister in "The Old Adam." But this time he was a King wrestling for his crown with Republican Communists. Again he was called to play a kind of *roi fainéant*, the kind of monarch Daudet has so well described in his famous book on Royal Exiles. Again he looked the part—every inch a King. It was a portrayal worthy of the three great actors of the past, Irving, Tree, and Wyndham, who impelled reverence and homage whenever they represented *grands seigneurs*. In Charles Carson—almost alone among the young generation—this indefinable refinement of personality has been embodied. He has become a marked man, in the commendatory sense of



A GREAT "HIT" IN "THE BEST PEOPLE," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE: MISS OLGA LINDO.

Miss Olga Lindo makes a great "hit" as an exuberant American chorus girl in "The Best People," a new and amusing farce by David Gray and Avery Hopwood.—[Photograph by Joan Craven.]

would not be licensed by the Censor, and are produced by societies, as it were in private, in disregard of the law. The former point has been a moot one for years. Nobody knows exactly whether the sale of tickets by societies is legal. As it has been going on for a considerable time, there must be some loop-hole in the law, else the Lord Chamberlain would have stopped it long ago. One thing only is certain: no money must pass at the doors on Sundays, or whenever a so-called private performance is given on any ordinary day. The Statute sets this out pretty clearly, and yet it would be possible to evade it. In bygone days, when unlicensed plays were given, the box-office was closed; but evidently there was no prevention from buying tickets of the tobacconist or the newsagent next door, who were elected honorary members of the play-producing society, and could issue guest-tickets to their hearts' content. It seemed a quaint subterfuge, but, as it was often practised without hindrance—and publicly announced—it is to be assumed that some clever lawyer found grounds for the circumvention. At any rate, the system flourished for a long time without any action being taken, until the properly organised Sunday Societies came into being, and pursued their careers openly and freely, and evidently loyally as well. Never until lately



A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ACTRESS IN THE NEW "1926 REVUE": MISS ELIZABETH HINES.

Besides Miss Hines, the company of the "1926 Revue" includes Miss Hermione Baddeley, M. Massine, and Mr. Ernest Thesiger.

Photograph by Lenare.



A FAMOUS FRENCH COMÉDIENNE IN THE NEW "1926 REVUE": MLE. ANDRÉE SPNELLY.

Mr. C. B. Cochran's "1926 Revue" was produced with great success at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, on March 17, and next month will be transferred to the London Pavilion.—[Photograph by Lenare.]



IN "THE SNOW MAN," THE NEW PLAY AT THE SAVOY THEATRE: MR. TOM DOUGLAS AND MISS JEANNE DE CASALIS.

It was arranged to produce "The Snow Man," a new play by Louis Verneuil and C. K. Ellis, at the Savoy Theatre on March 22. The setting is French.—[Photograph by Dorothy Wilding.]

the word. We begin to speak of Charles Carson parts. And whenever an artist is wanted to represent a dominating figure, the first thought will go out to this young actor who has come so rapidly to the fore.

ENGLAND'S FIRST "RUGGER" DEFEAT AT TWICKENHAM: SCOTLAND'S WIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE GREAT "RUGGER" MATCH WHICH LEFT SCOTLAND STILL HOLDERS OF THE CALCUTTA CUP AND EQUAL WITH IRELAND AT THE HEAD OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP: AN EXCITING MOMENT—WAKEFIELD, CAPTAIN OF THE ENGLISH TEAM (WHITE JERSEYS), BROUGHT DOWN CLOSE TO THE SCOTTISH LINE.



AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HOME SIDE: AN ENGLISH PLAYER AWAY WITH THE BALL, WITH A SCOTTISH HAND ON HIS SHOULDER.



SCORING ENGLAND'S FIRST TRY: A. T. VOYCE (EXTREME RIGHT) JUST ABOUT TO PLACE THE BALL OVER THE SCOTTISH LINE.



"GRAPPLING WITH THE FIERCE OLD FRIENDS": A LOOSE SCRUM—AN ENGLISH PLAYER SECURES THE BALL.



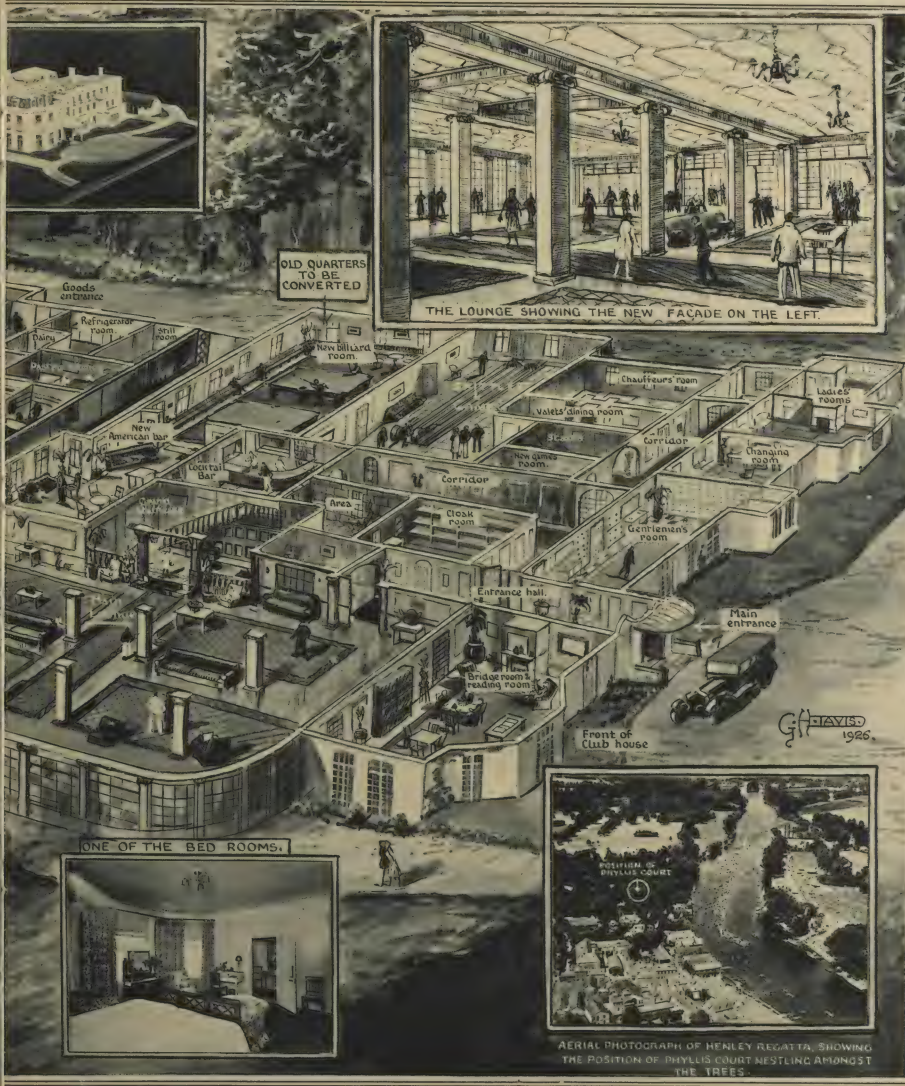
TAKING HIM LOW: H. L. V. DAY (AN ENGLISH THREE-QUARTER) TACKLED BY A SCOT AFTER RECEIVING A PASS FROM ANOTHER ENGLISH PLAYER.

The "Rugger" match between England and Scotland, played at Twickenham on Saturday, March 20, in the presence of the King and some 50,000 spectators, was a memorable day for Scotland, whose adherents were there in great force. Scotland won by 2 goals, a dropped goal, and a try (17 points) to 3 tries (9 points). They thus broke the "tradition" of the Twickenham ground, on which, since its opening in 1910, England had never been beaten by Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, though there have been several drawn games there. The victory placed Scotland equal

with Ireland at the head of this season's International Championships, each of those countries having won three matches. It also left Scotland still in possession of the Calcutta Cup, the special trophy of the annual match with England. The game on the 20th was marked by brilliant tackling on the part of the Scots and fine work by the English forwards, especially A. T. Voyce and W. W. Wakefield, the captain of the team. All three of the English tries, it may be mentioned, were gained by forwards.

OVER HERE: A FAMOUS ENGLISH COUNTRY CLUB.

AIR PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL AEROPHOTO CO.



PHYLLIS COURT—DIAGRAMS SHOWING EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

the motor-car and the improvements which have effected in the main arterial roads radiating from the Metropolis. Our sketches show Phyllis Court with the upper floors removed, diagrammatically, to show the extensions and additions already made, and the service rooms, making them separate and distinct from the main building. Along the river front will be built an extensive addition to the restaurant, and at the end of the restaurant will be erected a beautiful ellipse lounge with domed roof and glass sides. This could also be used as a stage. An up-to-date billiard-room, with an American skittle alley adjoining, will find a place; also a new American bar and lounge. Situated in one of the beauty spots of the Thames Valley, with facilities for all types of sport, Phyllis Court should be a very popular rendezvous this summer.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

FROM THE STONE AGE TO ROMAN DAYS: A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF MANY SUCCESSIVE SETTLEMENTS ON A SUSSEX HILL.

By GARNET R. WOLSELEY, A.R.W.A. *An Account of his Discoveries on Park Brow, near Cissbury, Described in his recent Lecture before the Society of Antiquaries.*

PARK Brow, the hill upon which my discoveries have been made, lies just at the back of Cissbury Camp, near Worthing. The earliest relics of man to be found on Park Brow are immensely old. The turf is littered with the remains of Stone Age flint chipping, and I have found a number of flint implements. Clearly the South Downs supported a very large Stone Age population. No actual hut sites as early as the Stone Age have, I believe, ever been found in this country.

It is when we come to the Bronze Age, which started about 2000 years before Christ, that we can begin to see here and there, dimly, into the profound blackness of the forgotten past. This period in Britain is divided into two sections—the early Bronze Age, or Beaker, period, and the late Bronze Age. That the earliest Bronze Age

from whom they were probably descended. The men, as well as tilling the soil and raising their cattle, were great hunters. Many are the tusks and antlers of wild boar and red deer which I have found.

Thus, then, we get quite a good idea of what life was like in the England of Bronze Age days (see drawing on page 564). Much of this knowledge is new, for, to quote an Official Guide issued by the British Museum in 1920: "Inhabited sites of the Bronze Age in Britain are practically unknown," and the village I have just been describing is unique in this country.

We now come to an important time in the history of our hill. These Bronze Age men suddenly disappeared. What happened to them? For an answer to this question we must go to the top of the hill, where lies another and

totally distinct prehistoric village. This is where I have found the remarkable burnished red pottery new to this country, much of which is now in the British Museum. This pottery, with other relics, tells us that the inhabitants of this village were invaders from the Continent, reaching this country about 600 B.C., probably from Germany. They brought with them the knowledge of iron, and all the evidence points to the fact that these were the first Celtic-speaking people to

Here it was that our prehistoric farmers were living peacefully in their village when the mighty Caesar appeared with his Roman legions. It may well be thought that great would be the disturbance—one can easily picture a population fleeing in panic from the approaching Roman conquerors. This may be true of parts of England further east, but, as far as this coast goes, nothing could be more untrue. The evidence is clear that our Celtic farmers never even left their farmsteads on the arrival of the Romans. They continued to plough the same fields and live the same life as they had done for many centuries before.

What did happen was that they became, under Roman rule, far and away more prosperous. By the end of the first century we find a very definite improvement in the comfort of the common people. They built much superior houses. One was a large square house, containing two or three rooms at least. Inside, the walls were most carefully plastered over the daub and then distempered a rich red, yellow, or white colour; the red room was also decorated with patterns. The roof was covered with fine red tiles, while the finding of window-glass strongly suggests that the house had glass windows; iron clasps for the doors also have been found. Money seems now to have appeared for the first time on the hill, and the women folk had fine bronze brooches, bracelets, rings, and other ornaments. An equally surprising improvement is found in the household utensils. These include jugs of different sizes, the most delicately made jars and little vases, sometimes decorated with hunting scenes in relief. Round-shaped bowls, covered inside with impressed grit, were used as mortars. Other vessels have been found, the bases of which are pierced with many small holes. It is thought that these were used as colanders, or for straining honey; and a round pot, judging by the way it has been worn inside by what can only have been a metal spoon, may well have been a Roman honey-pot (Fig. 11 on page 563). Lastly, above all, we must mention the wonderful Samian bowls and cups which these farmers had. These lovely rose-red vessels, often richly decorated, could certainly not be excelled in any small house of to-day. Part of a great amphora, with broken wine-cups, shows that not even red wine was lacking at their feasts.

So they lived happy if laborious lives, until, about 450 A.D., disaster, complete and final, fell upon Roman England. The savage Saxons, coming from the north, after fierce battles overwhelmed the natives, and great was the slaughter and many the burnings of those days. Very probably Cissbury Camp was the scene of some of these battles. Our Park Brow farmsteads shared the universal fate. Their conquerors, the Saxons, and later people chose to live in the now cleared valleys, where some of their handiwork can still be seen in the tower of Sompting Church.



FROM THE CELTIC AND ROMAN VILLAGES ON PARK BROW: ORNAMENTS OF BRONZE, SILVER, AND IRON.

These objects include (on the right) a Roman door-key, two nails used for fixing red roof-tiles, and a bronze brooch of the early first century. In the centre are a bone needle, a bone comb, an iron pin, and a brooch (both of the La Tène I. period, 500-400 B.C.), and a silver ornament (300 B.C.). On the left is a triangular loom weight used about 500 B.C. in spinning and weaving.

people lived on Park Brow is proved by the finding there of a number of pieces of their peculiar pottery, richly ornamented with geometrical and other devices. This pottery is very easy to identify. Somewhere on the hill-side these people had their dwellings.

Thus we come to the second, or late, period of the Bronze Age, and this is the period to which has been attributed by the British Museum experts the earliest village yet found. Here, lying half-way down the south-western slope of the hill, have been discovered the sites of some seven circular huts. They are arranged in two roughly parallel lines. The largest circle is at the end of the village, and here once stood the most imposing hut, occupied by the head-man. I have completely excavated one of these hut sites. There were no indications whatever of its presence on the surface, but I found that a depression had been sunk in the solid chalk in such a way as to produce a circular floor about 20 feet in diameter, which was quite level. In this floor were found many pits, the central one of which contained the very stout post around which was constructed a beehive-shaped dwelling. The walls were made of straight posts running up from the sides to meet at the top of the central support. A great number of pliable withies, or small sticks, were closely interwoven horizontally in and out of these upright posts, exactly in the manner of our modern hurdles. This firm wooden framework was plastered both inside and out with a thick covering of a mixture of clay, crushed chalk, and flint, together with some grass and water. This substance, called daub, is the parent of our modern mortar. When this structure had been thickly thatched with straw or reeds, it must have made a very warm and weatherproof hut.

This, then, was the sort of house in which lived our Bronze Age ancestors 2000 years B.C. They were essentially an agricultural people—prehistoric farmers. Outside the stockade with which the village was surrounded, as a protection against wolves and other marauders, were small fields of corn; this corn the inhabitants ground up on hand-mills made of roughened stone. With it they made coarse cakes—and also, probably, prehistoric porridge. They kept plenty of cattle and many sheep, which were very small specimens about as large as a collie dog. Pigs they had in numbers—also goats and small horses.

If we had looked inside the huts, we might have seen the women spinning thread from wool or flax, and also weaving cloth on rough hand-loom. Around the huts other Bronze Age damsels would be occupied with pottery or basket-making. They made wonderful two-handled bowls richly decorated with a fern-like pattern, reminiscent of the pattern used by the early Bronze Age Beaker people,

reach our shores. Doubtless it was these Celtic invaders who destroyed or drove away the Bronze Age population. They do not show the slightest trace of any connection whatever with the preceding Bronze Age men. This is the village which has attracted most attention among archaeologists, not only because it is probably the earliest Celtic village discovered in England, but also because it belongs to a period about which little or nothing is known in this country.

These Celtic invaders cannot be said to have brought any great improvement in culture. Their pottery, however, was far less rough, and showed a much greater variety of form. Not only had they a variety of coarsely made red or black cooking-pots, but they had graceful little drinking bowls. Other very fine larger bowls, one having a cover, have also been found. These Celts also had iron knives and other implements. They still lived in wattle-and-daub huts. Strange and very primitive were these dwellings. They were much larger and quite different from the Bronze Age houses. The floors contained many hollows cut in the chalk. These hollows, made soft with heather or bracken, would be used as sleeping-places. Most probably these houses were shared with domestic animals, pigs, etc.—a custom which, I believe, still persists in Celtic Ireland to this day. Deep pits, often bell-shaped, were cut in the sides of the floors. These were store-pits, or cellars. For the rest, the women still spun and wove, worked their hand flour-mills, and made their pottery, just as in Bronze Age days. The men cultivated the same fields (I have found wheat on their village site), raised flocks and herds, and hunted in the forests.

Thus they lived in their hill-top village, also surrounded by its palisade for protection, for between two and three hundred years. Then they left the site. This time, however, there was no burning or slaying, for all they did was to migrate to the foot of the hill a quarter of a mile away, where it was they built their new homes. Here their descendants, for three or four centuries, lived in much the same conditions.



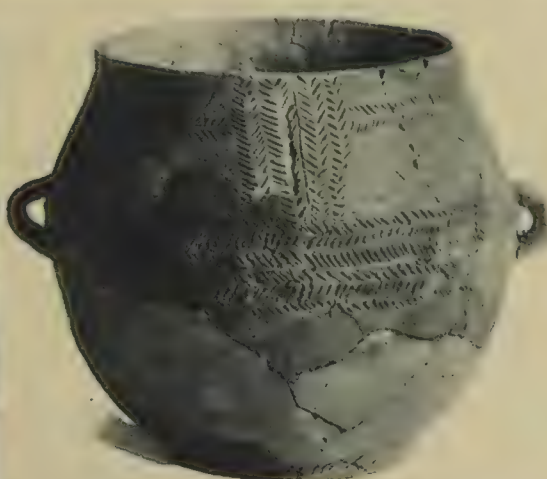
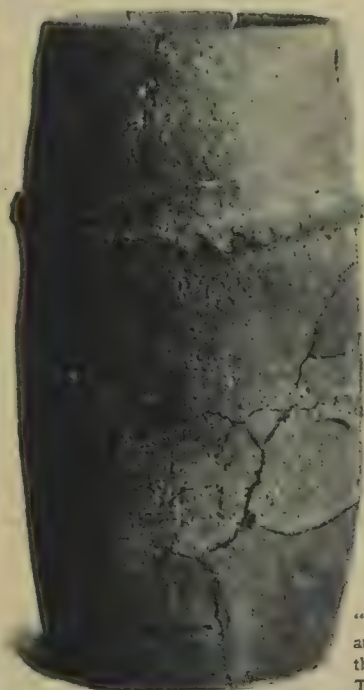
WITH HERRING-BONE PATTERN, LIKE A BRONZE-AGE POT FROM PARK BROW (SHOWN ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE): AN EARLY BRONZE AGE HANDLED BEAKER FROM APPLEFORD, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (DATE ABOUT 1200 B.C.)

The special importance of this beaker, in comparison with one of those from Park Brow (Fig. 2 on the opposite page) is there explained.

Photographs supplied by Garnet R. Wolseley, A.R.W.A.

EARLY BRITISH POTTERY OF MANY PERIODS FROM ONE SUSSEX HILL.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY GARNET R. WOLSELEY, A.R.W.A. FIGS. 3 AND 4 BY HENRY DIXON AND SON.



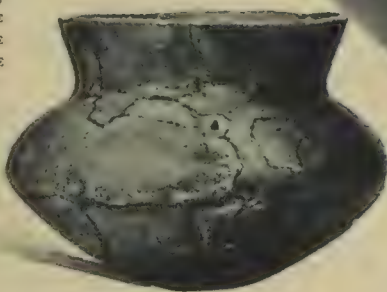
FIGS. 1 AND 2. SHOWING (IN FIG. 2) HERRING-BONE PATTERN LIKE THE EARLY BRONZE AGE BEAKER ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE: LATE BRONZE AGE VESSELS FROM PARK BROW.

"Note the complete difference of form and decoration between these pots and the Halstatt and other later Celtic pots. The two-handed vessel is unique and new to science. Its decoration is extraordinarily like that on a 'Beaker Bronze' Age vessel from Appleford in the British Museum, and shows a development from the Beaker people of some 400 or 500 years earlier date."



FIGS. 3 AND 4. EVIDENCE OF A HALSTATT PERIOD IN ENGLAND: A COVERED BOWL AND A DRINKING-BOWL (700-600 B.C.).

"The red bowl with a cover belongs to the Halstatt period of the Early Iron Age (700-600 B.C.). . . . With it (above) is a typical Halstatt drinking bowl. Note the small bases, like many found at the Halstatt cemetery in Austria. These beautiful vessels testify to a Halstatt period in England."



FIGS. 5, 6, AND 7. (L. TO R.) (5.) A HALSTATT VESSEL OF 600 B.C.; (6.) A SMALL URN OF LA TÈNE I. PERIOD (500-400 B.C.); (7.) A VESSEL OF LA TÈNE II. PERIOD (300-200 B.C.).

Fig. 5 is very similar in form to Fig. 6—made a hundred years later, and testifies to the descent of La Tène people from Halstatt invaders. Fig. 6 shows a small urn containing remains of burnt food. Fig. 7 shows some new but still Celtic influence from the Continent.

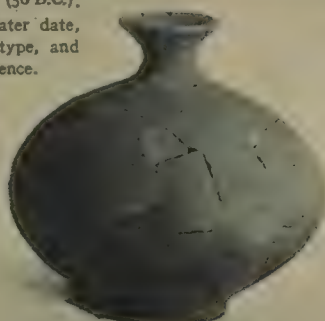
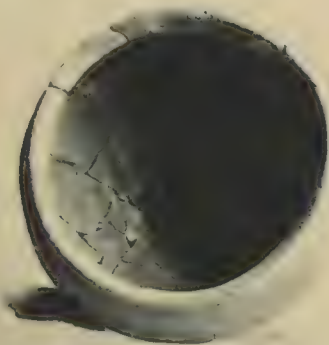


FIGS. 8 AND 9. CONTEMPORARY CELTIC HAND-MADE VESSELS OF THE LA TÈNE III. PERIOD (50 B.C.). These vessels, though of later date, are still of a hand-made type, and show no Roman influence.



FIGS. 10 AND 11. WHEEL-MADE VESSELS OF THE LA TÈNE IV. PERIOD (40 A.D.) SHOWING ROMAN INFLUENCE.

"These vessels were found on top of the La Tène III. types in the same trench. They are wheel-made for the first time (i.e., the earlier types are all hand-made). The one with holes in the base (Fig. 11) was a honey-strainer."



FIGS. 12, 13 AND 14. TYPICAL ROMAN POTS OF ABOUT 200 A.D.: (L. TO R.) AN OIL OR WINE BOTTLE, A SAMIAN BOWL, AND A WINE-CUP.

"The centre pot," writes Mr. Garnet Wolseley, "is a Samian bowl, made by a potter called Seveianus at Lezoux in the south of France about 180 A.D. . . . These three pots were all found together, and formed part of a Roman farmer's table-ware during the days when Victorinus was Emperor, his coins being found with them."

The remarkable discoveries made on Park Brow, a hill on the Sussex Downs near Worthing, by Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley, who describes them in his article on the opposite page, are of unique interest from the fact of so many periods being represented within the same area. Mr. Wolseley makes a particular point of a comparison between the two-handed vessel shown above in Fig. 2, found on Park Brow, and the Early Bronze Age beaker from Appleford, now in the British Museum, illustrated on the opposite page. Describing the latter, he writes: "Of special importance in relation to the Park Brow series is this vessel of Early Bronze Age date, as it is decorated in an extraordinarily similar way to the two-

handled bowls from Park Brow. This herring-bone decoration is unknown on any vessel of the Early Iron Age in Britain, although it is common throughout the Bronze Age. Thus it is proved that not only did the Celtic invaders of Britain of the Early Iron Age completely change the form of the native pottery, but they also changed the decoration. I claim that the two-handed Park Brow bowl is the latest example of pure Bronze Age form and decoration which has been, or can be, found in southern England." As regards Roman pottery found on Park Brow, it may be noted that interest in Roman remains has been stimulated by the new scheme for excavating the amphitheatre at Caerleon.

BRONZE AGE VILLAGE LIFE IN ENGLAND: A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING.

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, FROM PLANS AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY MR. GARNET R. WOLSELEY, A.R.W.A. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 562.)



LIFE ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE: A RECONSTRUCTION FROM THE UNIQUE DISCOVERIES ON PARK BROW—(IN THE BACKGROUND) THE NEOLITHIC CAMP ON CISSBURY HILL.

Mr. Forestier has here put in pictorial form the description of Bronze Age life in England given by Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley in his article on page 562. In the left foreground are three women making pottery. Next to the right is a woman with a child on her hip and carrying milk in a jar. Beyond the two children playing with a kid is a woman grinding corn in a concave quern with a heavy stone (feldspar). She takes the flour with a small shoulder-blade, and puts it in the pot next to her. The woman just above is making dough.

The bread is baked in the adjacent hole in the ground. Standing on the right is a chief with cloak and kilt. Beyond the foreground group on the left are seen a woman spinning, and a hunter (with bow) bringing a small deer on his back. Sitting by the hut is a woman sewing. One man at the hut door, drinking out of a horn, carries a hoe made of stag's antler. At the right end of the hut is a man watching a woman weaving. Beyond the hut, to the right, are men skinning a deer.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the U.S. and Canada.]

PRESERVED INTACT BY BEING IN STORAGE?—THE NEW POMPEII TREASURE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE ITALIAN DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART. SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FEDERICO HALBHERR.

"THE head of the bronze youth," writes Professor Halbherr, "is said by Dr. Maiuri, the Director of the Museum of Naples, to be comparable with the head of the Lemnian Athena, one of the principal works of Phidias, a copy of which exists in the Museum of Bologna. . . . The interior of the house where the statue was found was under repair when the eruption took place. During the masons' and painters' work, furniture and statues had been removed to the atrium and covered with rough cloths. Traces of carbonised fabric have been found still attached by oxidation to the legs of the statue. After the repairs, this fine statue was probably destined to adorn the triclinium or dining-room." Mr. H. B. Walters, Keeper of the Greek and Roman Department in the British Museum, compares the figure with the famous Idolino life-size bronze statue in Florence, usually assigned to the school of Polycleitus in the fifth century B.C., though the hair, with its stiff parallel lines and zig-zag fringe, suggests a copy of a work some sixty years earlier.



HALF EXCAVATED FROM THE VOLCANIC RUBBLE IN WHICH IT HAD STOOD UPRIGHT FOR OVER 1800 YEARS: THE NEWLY DISCOVERED COMPLETE BRONZE STATUE OF A GREEK YOUTH *IN SITU* AMID THE RUINS OF A ROMAN VILLA IN THE VIA DELL' ABBONDANZA, AT POMPEII.



SHOWING THE STIFF PARALLEL LINES OF THE HAIR THAT SUGGEST A DATE EARLIER THAN THAT OF POLYCLEITUS: THE HEAD OF THE NEW STATUE SEEN IN PROFILE.



WITH A ZIG-ZAG FRINGE ON THE FOREHEAD THAT HELPS TO DATE THE PERIOD OF GREEK SCULPTURE TO WHICH IT BELONGS: THE HEAD AND EXPRESSIVE FACE OF THE STATUE.

The complete figure of the beautiful bronze statue of a Greek youth recently discovered at Pompeii was illustrated on a full page in our issue of March 20. Here we give some very interesting closer views of the head and of the statue in course of excavation from the volcanic rubble in which it had remained, in an

upright position, since Pompeii was overwhelmed by the great eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. The discovery of a life-size bronze statue is very rare, and this work, which is practically intact, has been hailed as a masterpiece of the golden age of Greek sculpture.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

I HAVE been reading, in a chastened spirit and with an earnest desire for light, certain "pleasant birrellings" in the *Observer* about reviewers and reviewing. After sundry *obiter dicta* on the methods of bygone critics, from Photius, the father of reviewing, to "the big bow-wow style of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*," Mr. Birrell finally points the way of salvation in a passage from Gibbon praising the method of Longinus: "He tells me his own feelings upon reading it."

My own feeling about the row of books which at the moment present to me their many-coloured backs, is one of wonder at the diversity and complexity of "this our life." This chance collection of scriptures indicates with what different eyes we humans all look on the same world, according to variations of nationality, upbringing, character, and occupation. What a contrast, for instance, between the blind groping of an incorrigible groundswoman like myself, who

lives like an old badger in his earth,

and the lofty purview of an airman such as Mr. Alan Cobham, who has realised that magnificent vision with which Apollo tempted Marpessa—

And thou shalt know that first leap of the sea
Toward me; the grateful upward look of earth,
Emerging roseate from her bath of dew,—
We two in heaven dancing,—Babylon
Shall flash and murmur, and cry from under us,
And Nineveh catch fire, and at our feet
Be hurled with her inhabitants, and all
Adoring Asia kindle and hugely bloom.

The Rangoon flight is not included in Mr. Cobham's fascinating tale of aerial adventure, "SKYWAYS"; illustrated (Nisbet; 15s. net), "introduced" by his distinguished passenger, Sir Sefton Brancker; nor, of course, is that other great air journey from which he has just returned in triumph, over

Africa in her matted hair obscured;

not so matted now as it was in Marpessa's day, or even in that of Stephen Phillips. Mr. Cobham promises a further volume on those two flights. In the present book, which proves that he can handle the pen as skilfully as the controls, he describes in highly entertaining fashion his first experiences of civil aviation, after being demobilised, and the gradually extending range of his expeditions, up to his 12,000-mile flight of 1923.

Another contrast in outlook emerges from "THE FIGHT OF THE FIRECREST: THE RECORD OF A LONE HAND CRUISE, FROM EAST TO WEST, ACROSS THE ATLANTIC," by Alain Gerbault; illustrated (Witherby; 8s. 6d. net). He also was in the Air Force during the war, but afterwards took to the sea, an element which so disturbed Mr. Cobham on his honeymoon that he determined ever after to stick to the air. The little *Firecrest*, in which Mr. Gerbault made his adventurous 4500-mile voyage from Cannes to New York, is a 39-ft. cutter built of English oak. He alone was "the cook and the captain bold and the crew." Very interesting is the list of this solitary sailor's cabin library. "One day," he says, "after a storm, I threw overboard some books by Oscar Wilde, whose lack of sincerity jarred upon a temperament rendered simple by the sea. Out of the lot I kept only 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol.' . . . John Masefield is next my bunk, for he is the poet I like best."

I confess to feeling somewhat more at home on *terra firma*, in company with a man of my own kidney, if I may apply the phrase without presumption to "NAPHTALI: BEING INFLUENCES AND ADVENTURES WHILE EARNING A LIVING BY WRITING," by C. Lewis Hind; with forty-four illustrations (The Bodley Head; 15s. net). The title comes from Genesis—

Naphtali is a hind let loose: he giveth goodly words.

This delightful autobiography, which makes the so-called "naughty nineties" live again, and vignettes so many notable folk, has a peculiar attraction for me, because my own small circle of experience has touched the author's wider orbit at one point—The Bodley Head, where I doubled the rôles of author and publisher's assistant. The book has set me, like Sir Bedivere, "revolving many memories." Naturally, I am interested in everything that concerns Hawker of Morwenstow (my father-in-law), and it was news to me to learn that Lord Rosebery once promised Mr. Hind an article on him for the *Academy*. Unhappily, it was never written.

I remember meeting Mr. Hind himself in that cosily disordered little sanctum of John Lane's in Vigo Street, and I believe I afterwards reviewed his "Days in Cornwall." Anyhow, I have long possessed a copy of it which I cannot remember having bought, begged, borrowed, or stolen.

Rather akin to Mr. Hind's book is "MEMOIRS OF A POOR DEVIL," by T. Murray Ford, with illustrations

A. M. Philpot; 8s. 6d. net). Mr. Ford has in his time played many parts—shipper, stevedore, journalist, novelist, playwright, footballer, cyclist, and Volunteer, but there is throughout his story an air of grievance, apparently well founded. He wrote, for example, a well-known music-hall sketch, but others reaped where he had sown. He makes candid allusion—sometimes flattering and sometimes not—to many theatrical and literary people. More than one of Mr. Ford's memories I find marching with my own. Thus in the air raid time I must have often been in the same room with him at "Bart's," where, as he describes, the National Guard were on duty every night in case of fire, and practised carrying patients down the stairs on a mattress made into a stretcher—the patients being represented by portly Volunteers. Another memory I share with him is the occasion on which Lord Kitchener reviewed us, just before he started on his last journey.



SHOWN AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE EXHIBITION: "LOWER REGENT STREET,"

BY RICHARD JACK, R.A., R.I.

By Courtesy of the Artist. Copyright Reserved.

Experiences of a real soldier, as contrasted with those known, from the "G. R." brassard, as "gorgeous wrecks," are related in "SLAVES AND IVORY: A RECORD OF ADVENTURE AND EXPLORATION IN THE UNKNOWN SUDAN, AND AMONG THE ABYSSINIAN SLAVE-RAIDERS," by Major



SHOWN AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE EXHIBITION: "THE FRUIT SELLER," BY JAMES CLARK, R.I.

The two pictures reproduced on this page are from the recently opened exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colour.

By Courtesy of the Artist. Copyright Reserved.

Henry Darley, photographs and maps (Witherby; 12s. 6d. net). An introduction is contributed by Charles W. Hobley, C.M.G., late Senior Provincial Commissioner, Kenya Colony. From this and from Major Darley's own story I gather that all is not well on the Abyssinian border, and that the continuance of slave raids into British territory is due to a certain lack of international co-operation. The book is therefore not only a tale of exciting personal adventure, but an appeal by way of object lesson to the Foreign Office

for effective administration. Major Darley concludes with probably the briefest record of war service ever penned. "Then I retired in good order on dear old London town for a much-needed rest, and found that I was just in time for the Great War, through which, D.G., I served, and am still alive."

I turn now to two books by women which again exemplify divergence of outlook—one, impressions of an Englishwoman in the Near East; the other, those of an Englishman's Tibetan wife. Lady Dorothy Mills modestly describes her new book "BEYOND THE BOSPHORUS," illustrated (Duckworth; 15s. net), as a "bunch of wild goose feathers." I find no cause for such apology, for she has seen many interesting things and people and places, and her descriptions of them are always vivid and entertaining. She calls her adventure a wild-goose chase because, being unable to obtain "the necessary permits from Moscow," she could not carry out her original scheme of a trip across the Caucasus and through Central Asia to the Chinese frontier. As it was, starting from Constantinople, she visited Angora, and went through Southern Anatolia, Syria, and Palestine, thence to Transjordan, and across the desert to Iraq. She was at Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the "new Jerusalem," at the time of Lord Balfour's visit. In Iraq she saw Mosul and the inglorious ruins of Nineveh, and studied the devil-worship of the Yezidi.

Devil-worship—a barbarous Eastern custom! But let us "see ourselves as others see us," through Oriental eyes. A mirror is at hand in "WE TIBETANS," by Rin-Chen Lha-Mo (Mrs. Louis King), with a historical introduction by Louis Magrath King, formerly H.M. Consul at Tachienlu, Chinese frontier of Tibet. Illustrated (Seeley Service; 12s. 6d. net). The author is the first woman of her race to have written a book, and, as far as she knows, the first to have married an Englishman. "I know very little English," she writes, "and my husband still less Tibetan. We usually talk to each other in Chinese, in which language we are both fluent. And that was the medium through which this book passed."

The only Tibetans I ever saw were the Lamas who performed their sacred music as an interlude to the Everest film. I find Mrs. King's revelation of Tibetan life and mentality from within extremely interesting, but still more so her criticisms of England and the English. London astonished her. "All day and all night motors sped along the road. No end to them. Worse than discarnate spirits, which at least retire just before dawn. And everybody seems in such a hurry. Whence all this haste, as though pursued by devils? . . . We are in no hurry; there is nothing to be in a hurry about, and we have no cities." Happy Tibet! This explains, I suppose, why some Tibetans, as recently reported, pitched a consignment of machinery down a precipice. Nottingham would have done the same, if a precipice had been available, when machinery was first invented!

It is salutary, too, to read her views of our appearance and habits. "The average European is not good-looking according to our ideas. We consider your noses too big; often they stick out like kettle-spouts; your ears too large, like pigs' ears; your eyes blue like children's marbles; your eye-sockets too deep and eyebrows too prominent, too simian." And our habits are even worse. "We do not, like you," she writes, "eat the smaller creatures. With us, one life taken and many people are fed; with you, often enough a life or more to a mouthful, perhaps a hundred lives to an ordinary dinner party, little creatures of all kinds, animals, birds, fishes, crustaceans. You cook some creatures alive, and some are even eaten alive—I have seen you do it. It is dreadful to think of it." I am beginning to feel that I am really a barbarian, if not an ape-man. Deeply as we may sympathise with the oyster and the "much-tortured crustacean," our sympathy is apt to be that of the walrus, who "sorted out those of the largest size."

Less humiliating is Mrs. King's account of sports and games in Tibet, where, among other amusements, there is a form of horse-racing. There seems to be no Tibetan equivalent to the "Varsity Boat-Race—the Salween, the Mekong, and the Yangtze are slightly more turbulent than the Thames and the Cam. This reminds me to mention a timely little book called "ROWING NOTES," by Steve Fairbairn, of the C.U.B.C., edited by Arthur Eggar, of First Trinity, illustrated (Mills and Boon; 3s. 6d. net). It will appeal to all Light Blue oarsmen, and even, perhaps, to those of another colour. It appeals to me, because I, too, have tugged at the end of an oar on Cam's meandering stream, and listened to oburgations hurled at me from the bank. The boat which I helped to propel, however, did not represent Cambridge University.

C. E. B.

THE SEA IN MODERN ART: NOTABLE PICTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE.



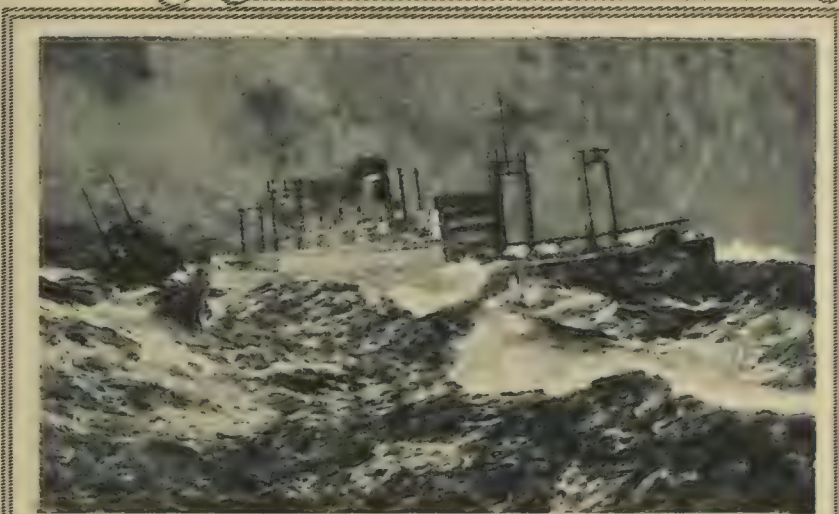
"NORTH COUNTRY LASSES": BY F. STUART RICHARDSON, R.I.



"COLUMBUS": BY H. C. BREWER, R.I.



"FROM DOVER TO CALAIS": BY ARTHUR J. W. BURGESS, R.I., R.O.I.



"THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE SEA—THE 'PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT' STANDING BY THE 'ANTINOE'": BY CHARLES DIXON, R.I.



"THE PRIZE": BY NORMAN WILKINSON, O.B.E., R.I., R.O.I.



"THE LONG TRAIL": BY KENNETH D. SHOESMITH, R.I.

The new Spring Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, at their galleries at 195, Piccadilly, is the 117th which the Institute has held, and is undoubtedly one of the best. It will remain open during April and May, thus affording ample time for visits by all who are interested in modern art. We have chosen for reproduction here a group of half-a-dozen delightful water-

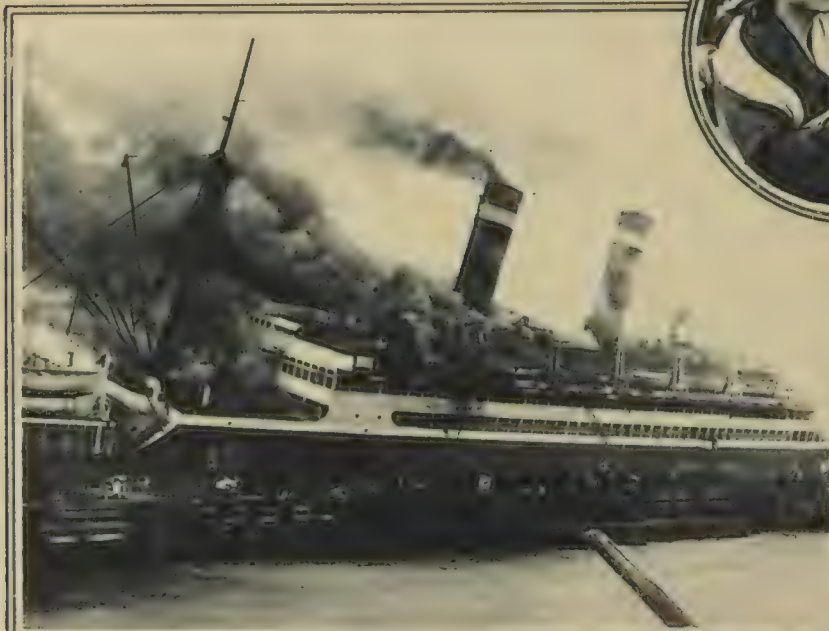
colours representing various aspects of the seafaring life, and the work of those who "occupy their business in great waters," or beside them. We need hardly recall the circumstances of the rescue, by the American liner "President Roosevelt," of the crew of the British cargo-boat "Antinoe" in mid-Atlantic. That great example of "the brotherhood of the sea" is now historic.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL,

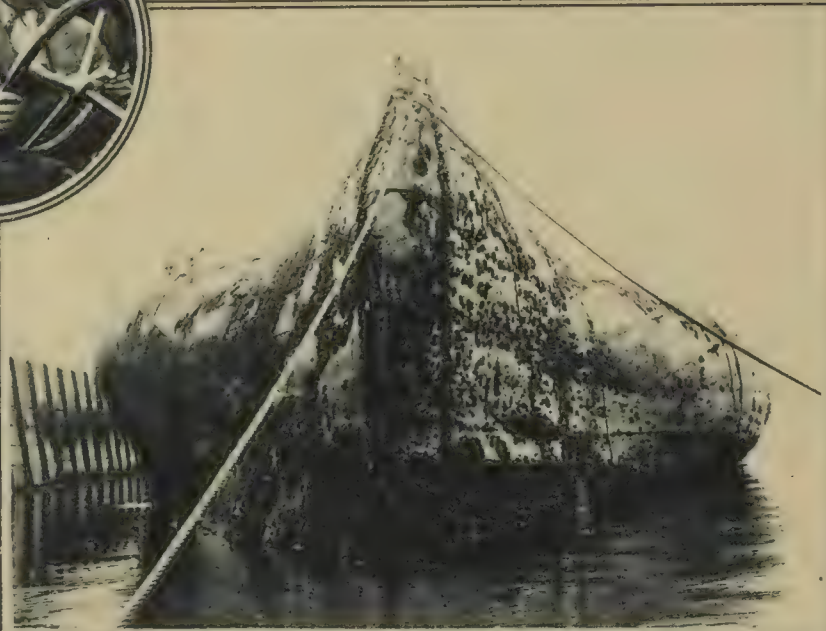
NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

TOPICAL, HARRIS, KINGSTON, JAMES, AND BARRATT.



DAMAGE OF 2,000,000 DOLLARS ASCRIBED TO A GASOLINE TORCH LEFT IN A CABIN BY A WORKMAN: THE S.S. "AMERICA," FORMERLY A TRANSPORT, ON FIRE AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN MOTORIST WHO HAS MADE A WORLD'S RECORD: MISS VIOLETTE CORDERY.



THE SECOND HEAVIEST SHIP EVER RAISED FROM THE SEA-BED: THE BRITISH MONITOR "GLATTON" BROUGHT INTO THE SUBMARINE BASIN AT DOVER AFTER BEING SALVED.



RELIGIOUS RITES AT THE RETIREMENT OF A CHAMPION WRESTLER, IN JAPAN: TOCHIGIZAN'S TOP-KNOT BEING CUT OFF BY VISCOUNT AKIMOTO, WITH SHINTO CEREMONIES.



STRIPED LIKE A TIGER AND ABLE TO CARRY ITS YOUNG IN A POUCH LIKE A KANGAROO: A TASMANIAN WOLF—A SPECIES ALMOST EXTINCT—RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE "ZOO."



BUILT TO PREVENT FLOODS AND SEA ENCROACHMENTS: THE NEW £100,000 SEA-WALL AT SIDMOUTH, OPENED RECENTLY BY THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

The s.s. "America" recently caught fire in dock at Newport News, Virginia. Her superstructure, cabins, and fittings were destroyed. —Miss Violet Cordery, on March 21, completed 25,000 kilometres, at an average speed of 89.7 kilometres per hour, over the Monza track, near Milan, in a British Invicta car. This was a world's record. She covered some 20,000 miles in twenty days. —The Tasmanian wolf carries its young in a pouch, like the kangaroo. Its tail is hairless. Exportation of these animals, which are almost extinct, is now forbidden. —The new sea-wall at Sidmouth, Devon, was opened on March 20 by Colonel Wilfrid



WITH HER BOWS STOVE-IN BY COLLISION WITH A BREAKWATER OFF DOVER: THE CHANNEL STEAMER "MAID OF KENT," WHICH HAD 380 PASSENGERS ON BOARD AT THE TIME.

Ashley, Minister of Transport. For many years Sidmouth had suffered from sea encroachments. —The mail steamer "Maid of Kent," bound from Dover to Calais with 380 passengers, on March 19 collided with the detached southern breakwater off Dover, smashing her bows to below the water-line. Being thus partially disabled, she ran on to the iron gantry work of a blockship at the western entrance to the harbour, and her port side was ripped up for several feet. Some passengers had narrow escapes, but no one was hurt. The ship returned to the Admiralty Pier, accompanied by a tug. The accident was attributed to a strong tide.

THE CIVIL WAR PENDULUM IN CHINA: A "SWING" SINCE REVERSED.



BUILT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST LOOTERS AND FUGITIVES: A BARRICADE IN THE JAPANESE CONCESSION AT TIENSIN.



PART OF AN ARMY THEN IN RETREAT, BUT SINCE RETURNED AS VICTORS: LI CHING-LIN'S MACHINE-GUN POSTS AT TIENSIN.



UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE RED CROSS: A CONVOY OF REFUGEES IN FLIGHT BEFORE THE APPROACH OF TROOPS—A GROUP TYPICAL OF CHINESE PEASANTS WHO SUFFERED FROM BANDIT ELEMENTS IN LI CHING-LIN'S RETREATING ARMY.



LEAVING TIENSIN IN RETREAT BEFORE THE TROOPS OF FENG YU-HSIANG, BUT NOW AGAIN OCCUPYING THE CITY: LI CHING-LIN'S FORCES—CAVALRY.



SINCE VICTORIOUS OVER FENG YU-HSIANG'S ARMY, BEFORE WHOM THEY ARE HERE SEEN RETREATING: LI CHING-LIN'S INFANTRY LEAVING TIENSIN.

These photographs illustrate a phase of the fluctuating civil war in China, which has since undergone a complete change. At the time when they were taken, at Christmas, the national (Kuomintun) forces of the "Christian" General, Feng Yu-hsiang, who favours the Bolsheviks, were in the ascendant, and those of Li Ching-lin, the Tuchun (military governor) of Chih-li, were retiring before him, and were compelled to evacuate Tientsin. The position is now reversed. Feng Yu-hsiang has arrayed against him, in alliance, the armies not only of Li Ching-lin, but those of Wu Pei-fu, the Yangtze commander, and of Chang Tso-lin, the war

lord of Manchuria, commanding the Fengtien army. Tientsin has been reoccupied by Li Ching-lin. It is alleged that some of the retreating troops of Li Ching-lin (not the artillery, who were well disciplined) committed atrocities on the people of the country through which they passed. A missionary, whose account was recently given in the "Times," writes: "I have visited a score or more villages, where, during three days and nights of terror, successive bands of Li Ching-lin's soldiers broke into every house. . . . I am convinced that at least 200 of the population in Yenshan-Hsien have been murdered and close upon 1000 wounded."

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL PRESS, KEYSTONE VIEW CO., MAULL AND FOX, TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND VANDYK.



AN EMINENT ENGINEER:
THE LATE SIR BRADFORD
LESLIE, K.C.I.E.



A FAMOUS RUSSIAN
COMMANDER: THE LATE
GENERAL BRUSILOFF.



THE PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LEEDS BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": (R. TO L.) THE LADY MAYORESS OF LEEDS, BRIG.-GEN. N. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., THE LORD MAYOR OF LEEDS, CAPT. BRUCE INGRAM, O.B.E., M.C. (EDITOR), DR. J. B. BAILLIE, VICE-CHANCELLOR, LEEDS UNIV.



THE NEW KEEPER OF
THE LONDON MUSEUM:
DR. R. E. M. WHEELER.



RAISING THE QUESTION OF
AMERICAN WAR DAMAGE
CLAIMS: SENATOR BORAH.



AT A "TUTANKHAMEN" BALL IN ANCIENT
EGYPTIAN DRESS: PRINCESS MARIE JOSÉ
OF BELGIUM.



THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S BEREAVEMENT: (L. TO R.) THE LATE COL.
JOHN COOLIDGE (THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER), MRS. COOLIDGE (THE
PRESIDENT'S WIFE), AND PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.



AUNT BY MARRIAGE OF THE KING:
THE LATE DOWAGER QUEEN LOUISE
OF DENMARK.



THE ENGLISH "RUGGER" TEAM BEATEN BY SCOTLAND: (L. TO R.) BACK ROW—
H. G. PERITON, H. L. V. DAY, R. H. HAMILTON-WICKES, J. S. TUCKER, E.
STANBURY, R. J. HANVEY, H. J. KITTERMASER. MIDDLE ROW—R. WEBB,
T. E. HOLLIDAY, A. T. VOYCE, W. W. WAKEFIELD, A. R. ASLETT, C. K. T.
FAITHFULL. FRONT ROW—A. T. YOUNG, T. E. S. FRANCIS.



THE SCOTTISH "RUGGER" TEAM THAT BEAT ENGLAND: (L. TO R.) BACK ROW—
W. M. SIMMERS, D. S. KERR, J. C. IRELAND, D. J. MACMYN, J. GRAHAM, G. M.
BOYD, I. S. SMITH. MIDDLE ROW—J. C. DYKES, H. WADDELL, J. M. BANNERMAN,
D. DRYSDALE, D. S. DAVIES, J. W. SCOTT. FRONT ROW—J. B. NELSON, J. R.
PATERSON.

Sir Bradford Leslie, who was ninety-four, designed many bridges in India. He was knighted for his share in the building of the "Jubilee" bridge across the Hooghly at Naihati.—General Brusiloff, who for a short period during the war commanded the Russian armies in the field, died on March 17 in Moscow.—The presentation of the portrait of the Prince of Wales, by John St. Helier Lander, to the Corporation of Leeds, by the proprietors of "The Illustrated London News," took place at a luncheon in the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on March 16. A reproduction of the portrait was included as a colour plate in our last Christmas Number.—Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler was formerly Director of the National Museum of Wales.—Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the

U.S. Senate, recently introduced a resolution raising the question of the claims of American citizens against the British and French Governments for naval acts in seizure of cargoes between August 1, 1914 and April 6, 1917. Such claims would involve millions of pounds.—Princess Marie José recently attended a Tutankhamen Ball in Brussels as an ancient Egyptian princess.—Colonel John Coolidge, the father of President Coolidge, died on March 18. The President hurried from Washington to Plymouth, Vermont, in a special train, but arrived too late to see his father.—Queen Louise of Denmark was the wife of the late King Frederick, brother of Queen Alexandra. The present King of Denmark is her son.—The England v. Scotland "Rugger" match is illustrated on page 559.

A GREAT STEEPLECHASE: THRILLS AND SPILLS OF A GRAND NATIONAL.

DRAWINGS BY GILBERT HOLIDAY.

THE WATER JUMP LOOKS EASIER
THAN MOST BUT IT'S A TRICKY
LANDING FOR A "COOKED"
HORSE

INSPECTING THE BLACK
6ft 3 DROP (12ft if you drop in the ditch)
AT BECHER'S

IT'S NOT
ONLY THE
HEIGHT BUT THE
BREADTH THAT
DOES IT

THE OPEN
DITCH AT THE
CANAL TURN
SPEAKS FOR
ITSELF AND
IS ALWAYS
A CRITICAL
MOMENT IN
THE RACE.

AFTER THE RACE —

WHERE THEY PULLED OLD
WHITE SURREY THROUGH

TYPICAL OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST STEEPLECHASE: INCIDENTS OF A GRAND NATIONAL.

No steeplechase in the world is so exacting as the Grand National. Mr. Gilbert Holiday's sketches, here reproduced, illustrate incidents in last year's race; but they are, of course, typical of the event at any time. Becher's Brook, the water jump, and the open ditch at the Canal Turn are three of the most formidable

of the many obstacles to be encountered. Some of the fences are so broad that horses have occasionally been known to remain stuck on the top. On another page in this number is an interesting series of film photographs showing movements of a horse jumping in a steeplechase.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



AS IN THE GRAND NATIONAL: "SPILLS AND THRILLS."

As the date of the Grand National, the greatest steeplechase in the world, has come round once again, we publish this picture illustrating, in dramatic style, the thrills and perils of such an event.

FROM THE PICTURE BY GILBERT S. DAY. (COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

AS IN THE GRAND NATIONAL: MOVEMENTS OF A JUMPING HORSE.

BY COURTESY OF PATHÉ FRÈRES, LTD.



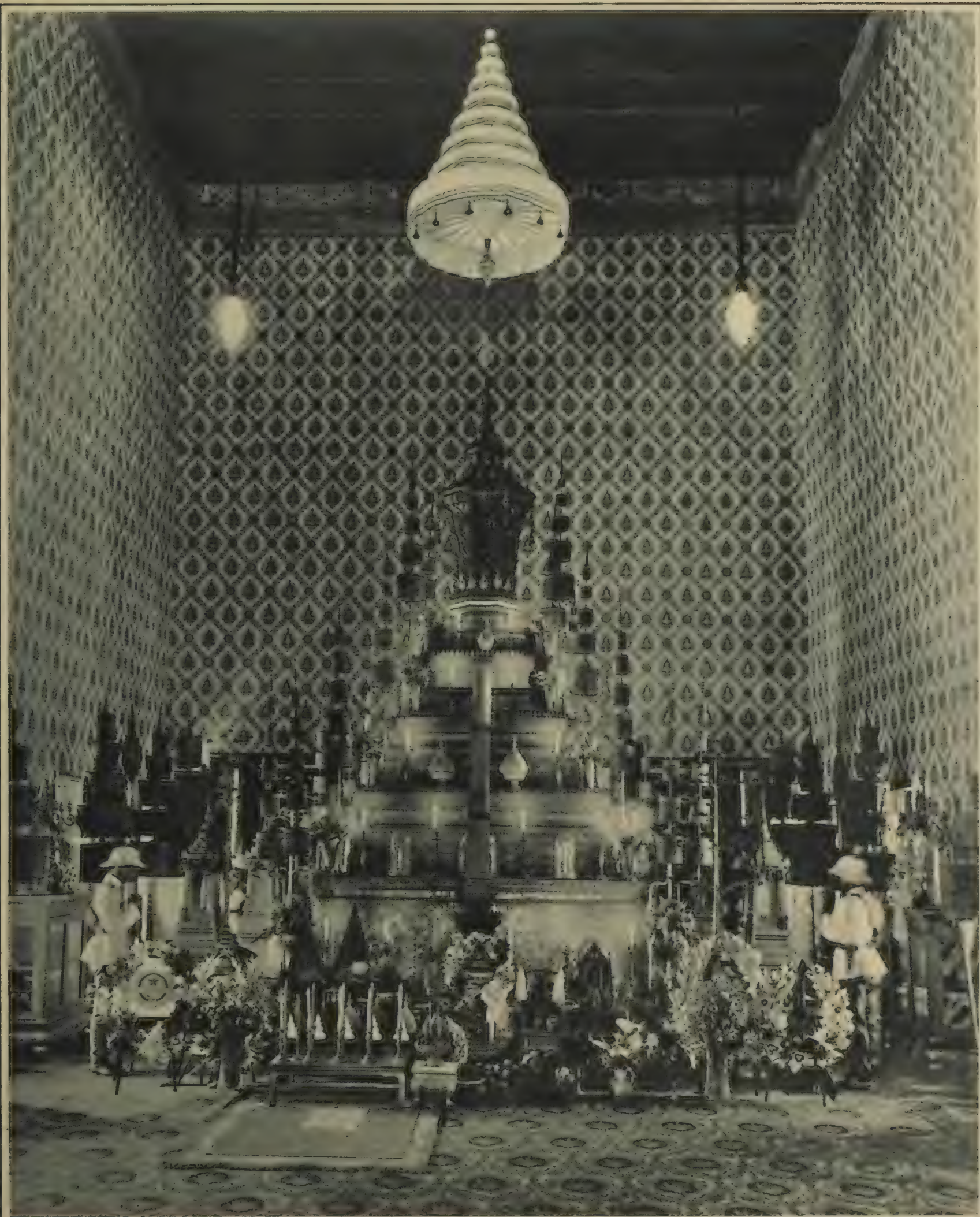
JUMPING ACTION OF A STEEPLECHASE HORSE: SUCCESSIVE PHASES OF ITS MOVEMENTS IN COMING OVER A FENCE SHOWN IN FILM PHOTOGRAPHS (IN ORDER FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, BEGINNING ON THE LEFT).

In view of the recurrence of that famous race, the Grand National, these photographs are of great topical interest, showing as they do the movements of a horse coming over a fence during a steeplechase. As noted above, the order of the phases is downward from top to bottom in each column, beginning with the column on the left and taking the others in succession. First we see

the horse on the far side of the fence rising for the jump. Then he is seen coming over with bent knees, and as he descends the fore-legs straighten out. He lands on his left foot, and for the next two or three phases the attitude of his fore-quarters resembles the human position in walking. As soon as both feet are on solid ground, however, he springs up again and gallops off.

RECEIVING "MERIT" BY THREAD: SIAM'S LATE KING LYING IN STATE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PRUSS.



SHOWING THE STRIP OF CLOTH (PILLAR-LIKE IN CENTRE) ATTACHED BY A THREAD TO THE HEAD OF THE BODY IN THE URN, THROUGH WHICH "MERIT" RAN FROM PRIESTS' PRAYERS: KING RAMA'S LYING-IN-STATE.

The body of the late King Rama VI. of Siam, whose cremation was arranged for March 24, was in the urn at the top, or rather, in a smaller metal urn inside. The urn that can be seen was of wood covered with gold and jewels. The King's body was clothed in his original coronation robes; there was a gold crown on his head and a gold mask on his face. The body was pressed into the urn in a sitting posture, as is customary in Siam. Above the urn hung the great nine-tiered umbrella of state. To the head of the body was attached a thread leading down to the top of the strip of cloth running up to the base of the urn. Every

day this cloth was stretched out along the Dusit Hall of mourning, and priests held it while chanting prayers. The merit in their prayers ran up the thread to the body. At the base of the pyramid four soldiers of the Royal Bodyguard continually kept watch. In front were many of the late King's personal things—his mirror, betel-nut set, tea-drinking things, towels for bathing. At the small stool in front the new King prayed every day for his late brother. In the cases round the walls were the late King's uniforms and foreign decorations. The wall paper, containing countless pictures of Buddha, is hand-painted.

HOME NEWS OF THE WEEK: NOTABLE MATTERS OF THE MOMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, G.P.U., SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



WITH WHITE ARROWS AND CURVES PAINTED ON THE ROADWAY FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DRIVERS: THE FIRST EXPERIMENT IN A NEW GYRATORY SYSTEM OF TRAFFIC AT HYDE PARK CORNER.



BACK IN THEIR HOME COUNTY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS: THE 1st BATT. ESSEX REGIMENT MARCHING PAST THE SALUTING-BASE AT CHELMSFORD AT A CEREMONY OF WELCOME.



THE GRAND NATIONAL TROPHY, 1926: A SILVER-GILT BOWL, SUPPORTED ON HORSES' HEADS AND SURMOUNTED BY A FIGURE OF VICTORY.



WHERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK ARRANGED TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE THIS MONTH: THEIR NEW LONDON HOME—NO. 40, GROSVENOR SQUARE.

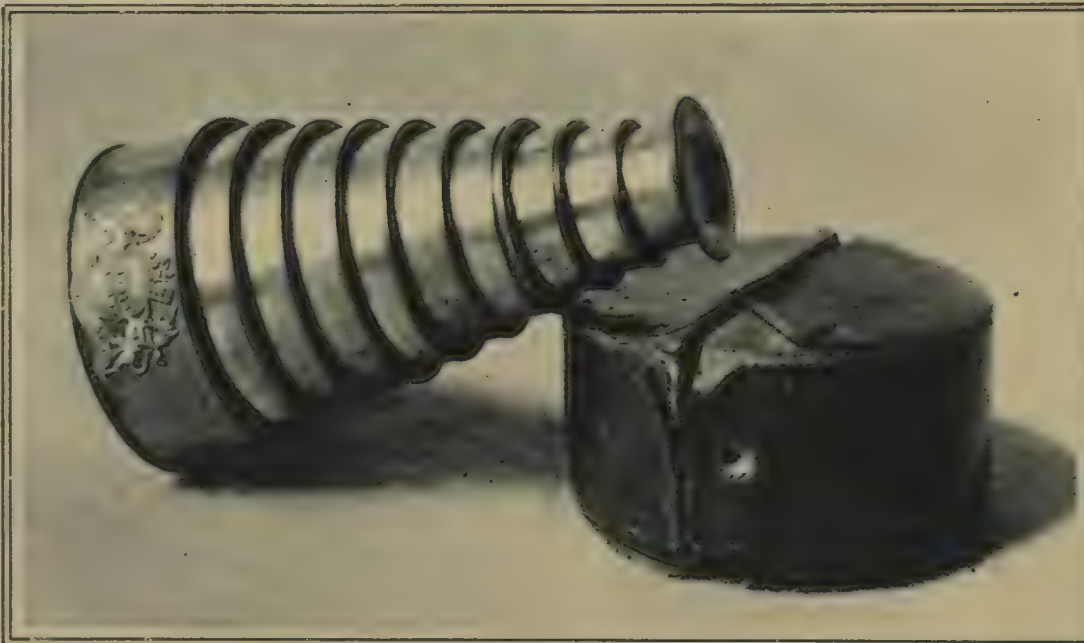


THE TROPHY OF THE ANNUAL ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND "RUGGER" MATCH: THE CALCUTTA CUP, AT PRESENT RETAINED BY SCOTLAND.



GIVEN BY NELSON TO HIS DAUGHTER INSTEAD OF A REAL DOG: A GOLD NECKLACE WITH A FIGURE OF A HOUND.

The experiment in a gyratory system of traffic at Hyde Park Corner, first tested on March 22, was not altogether a success. There was considerable congestion on the road past St. George's Hospital, and confusion among drivers, resulting in seven minor collisions. It was stated that the Earl of Airlie would propose a "boulevard" scheme for Hyde Park in the House of Lords on the 23rd.—The 1st Battalion of the Essex Regiment were recently welcomed home at Chelmsford, and presented with silver drums. The Secretary for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, attended the ceremony.—This year's Grand National Trophy, a fine example of modern work



AMONG A COLLECTION OF NELSON RELICS LENT TO THE ROYAL AMATEUR ART EXHIBITION: HIS "ONE-HANDED" TELESCOPE MADE FOR HIM AFTER HE HAD LOST HIS RIGHT ARM.

in silver-gilt, was supplied, as usual, by Messrs. Elkington, of Liverpool, London, and Birmingham.—The Duke and Duchess of York arranged to move from Curzon House, Curzon Street, to their new town residence, 40, Grosvenor Square, in the latter part of this month.—The Calcutta Cup, the special trophy of the annual England v. Scotland "Rugger" match, is retained by Scotland (the holders) after their win on March 20 (illustrated on another page).—Some interesting Nelson relics are included in the loan collection of the Napoleonic period on view in the annual Exhibition of the Royal Amateur Art Society, at 54, Mount Street.

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE WEEK: EVENTS IN EUROPE AND AFRICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRUNI FOTO AGENZIA, C.N., PHOTO REPORTAGE BELGE, KEYSTONE, AND TOPICAL.



RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS UNDER THE AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT: THE HOLY CITY OF JARABUB, CONTAINING THE TOMB-MOSQUE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE SENUSSI SECT.



HOISTING THE ITALIAN TRICOLOUR AT JARABUB ON FEBRUARY 7: A CEREMONY PERFORMED IN THE PRESENCE OF NATIVE CHIEFS WHO MADE FORMAL ACTS OF SUBMISSION.



AS IT WAS BEFORE THE FIRE WHICH RECENTLY DESTROYED IT, WITH SOME OF THE CITY ARCHIVES IT CONTAINED: THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT GHENT



DURING THE FIRE, WHICH RAGED FROM 4 A.M. UNTIL NOON: THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT GHENT, ON THE BANKS OF THE SCHELDT.



PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG'S FIRST VISIT TO COLOGNE SINCE THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION LEFT: RECEIVING AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT THE STATION.



UNDER AN ARCH OF STUDENTS' BANNERS: PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG IN A CAR WITH THE BURGOMASTER OF COLOGNE, DURING HIS RHINELAND TOUR.

The oasis of Jarabub (on the eastern border of Cyrenaica), which was ceded to Italy by Egypt last December, was occupied on February 7 by an Italian force of about 2000 men, with two tanks, two batteries of light artillery, machine-gun companies, armoured cars, and twelve aeroplanes. No resistance was encountered, and native chiefs made formal submission as the Italian flag was hoisted. The Italians announced that the Senussi holy places would be treated with absolute respect. Jarabub has since received an official visit from General Mombelli, the Italian Governor of Cyrenaica.—The Palais de Justice at Ghent, built by Roelandt

between the years 1836-46, was practically destroyed by fire on March 19. Many archives and judicial documents were lost.—President von Hindenburg recently began an official tour of the Rhineland, by way of celebrating the evacuation of the district by the Allied armies of occupation. He arrived at Cologne, from Berlin, on March 21, and was welcomed at the station by Dr. Adenauer, the Chief Burgomaster, and other officials. The city was beflagged and "en fête," and monarchist banners were much in evidence, in spite of warning notices in the Press. There was a reception in the Town Hall, and at night a torchlight procession.

AS KNOWN TO THE GOLDEN WRITING-ROOM: "THIS QUEEN"—AND OTHERS.

"THE FUGGER NEWS-LETTERS" (Second Series). Edited by VICTOR VON KLARWILL.*

THERE is a good deal of "They write," "They say," and "The story goes" about the News-Letters directed to the "Golden Writing-room" that was the counting-house of the Fuggers, the Augsburg merchants and financiers who were the Rothschilds of their time. "False rumours are circumstantially repeated, exaggerations are greedily accepted. Naturally, too, the grossest superstitions and the most violent religious hatred play their sinister parts. . . . But the greatest figures in the



A SUITOR FOR THE HAND OF QUEEN ELIZABETH:
THE DUKE OF ALENÇON, SON OF KING HENRY II.
OF FRANCE AND CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

Reproductions after the Oil-Miniatures in the Portrait-Collection of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, now in the Fine Art Gallery, Vienna. Reproduced from "The Fugger News-Letters," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd.

world-history of the period move across these pages; they are portrayed by unnamed eye-witnesses. . . . This it is which makes these chronicles so valuable."

The nets of the Agents were widespread in many waters, and the catches were full of surprises. Big fish and small struggled in the meshes, and were landed for the delectation of those whose well-regulated enterprises caused the coining of the verb "to fugger"—to lend at high interest. Frequently, there were Tritons of the minnows, even Tritons without the absolute "shall"; but even the lesser fry were not "thrown back"—and as for the "specimens," none could deny them preservation!

Antwerp reported its haul: Middelburg, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Cologne, Venice, Rome, Madrid, Prague, Paris, Constantinople; and, less frequently, London.

It was recorded of a wrecked Spanish ship that the crew "say that the ship hung in the wind on a fine, clear day, and that they beheld with their very eyes the evil spirit in bodily form, from which they conclude that the ship has been wrecked and destroyed by magic alone."

On September 15, 1586, Cologne noted: "The Earl of Leicester seems to be assembling his army. There are about fifty-five companies of foot, and twenty-four troops of horse, and fifteen hundred Irish as well. These Irishmen are almost all naked, and have their bows and arrows with them. They are very quick runners, and there are also some hundreds of them who go on stilts the height of a man. They are to walk through the moats surrounding the towns, and climb the walls."

From Venice came, on March 30, 1590: ". . . A letter from Prague states that a native of Scotland has arrived there with thirty-five horses. He gives himself out as a real artist who knows how to make gold, and is not inferior to Mamugnano in Venice." Upon which the Editor comments: "The once celebrated Mamugnano's real name was Mamugna. He

was a Greek Cypriote. He came to Italy in 1578, and attracted much attention by his arts, especially at Venice. In 1588, calling himself Count Marco Bragadini, he went to Germany and created a great stir at Vienna, and still more at the Court of Rudolph II. at Prague. At Munich, too, he met with considerable success at first, but ultimately by order of the Duke he was hanged as a cheat on a tinselled gallows in 1590."

Rome gave furiously to think in the September of 1594: "The disputes which have so long prevailed among Christian Powers about precedence at sea have now been settled. Only the Pope and the King of Spain can sail their galleys with colours flying. If they meet they must salute each other. All other nations must yield precedence to these two"! And nearly a year later she roused curiosity with: "The Governor of Peru has discovered a new country inhabited by very short men with long beards. He has sent some of them to Spain."

That and very much more to whet the appetite. But, from this country's point of view, the chief interests of the years covered by the Papers now issued are the communications about Queen Elizabeth—"This Queen," as the correspondents were wont to have it; the fruitless, long-drawn-out wooing of England's Queen by the Duke of Alençon, son of King Henry II. of France and Catherine de Medici; Mary, Queen of Scots; the Great Armada of Spain; and the doings of Drake, and the other "corsairs," "pirates," and "freebooters" who shared their spoil with their royal mistress: "God console the losers!" "Spices will get dearer every day."

What gossip there was in the barrels and chests of books and manuscripts that went by water to Vienna when Count Albert Fugger, tempted by fifteen thousand gulden, bowed to the wishes of the Emperor Ferdinand III. What intriguing tales; what footnotes to History!

Let us begin with Mary, Queen of Scots. From Cologne, under the date Oct. 23, 1586, was: "The Queen has summoned Parliament to discuss what is to be done with the Queen of Scots, as she has not ceased to devise evil against the Queen of England."

Then, on Nov. 1, 1586, from Antwerp: "On September 20th and 21st, O.S., fourteen of the conspirators against the Queen of England were executed. They confessed that the Queen of Scots was the instigator of this conspiracy, wherefore Commissioners have been despatched to examine her." Then Cologne again, on Nov. 13: "Letters dated the 8th have reached Middelburg from London. In them it is confirmed that many members of the nobility and of the Council, with two thousand horses, have ridden sixty miles away from the city to conduct a trial of the Queen of Scots." Next; Antwerp's turn again, on Jan. 17, 1587: "An edict seems to have been issued declaring that the Queen of Scots has forfeited her life. But the Queen of England does not wish justice to proceed further, and will only keep the Scots Queen prisoner."

Finally, in a Middelburg letter, of Feb. 26, 1587, with the marginal note, "Calvinist account," was: "We received news from London this week that judgment had been passed on the Queen of Scots, but that successful efforts had been made to change the sentence into one of imprisonment for life. Since then, however, there has been trouble of all sorts in which this Queen has been implicated. Therefore she was executed in the castle of London on the 20th inst. It seems that she went to her death unwillingly and that in her last moments she accused the King of Spain, the King of France, and the Pope of having failed to keep the promises they had made her and of having forsaken her utterly. On hearing this the people in the city were delighted." And from Middelburg, on April 9, it was written: "Additional advices from London state that General Davison has been in danger of his life, because without the knowledge and consent of the Queen of England he despatched the sentence of death of the Queen of Scots and affixed the Great Seal to it. Her Majesty is greatly displeased because he did not consult her beforehand and because the Queen of Scots was executed by the common headsman in derogation of her royal blood." With, from Antwerp, on Aug. 22: "The Queen of England has caused obsequies costing over £3000 to be performed for the Queen of Scotland."

As to Elizabeth herself, she was a very regal "King Charles's head" to the letter-writers. They penned all phases of her. She was in continual danger from conspirators; helping the Huguenots; thinking twice before refusing a request made by the King of Spain; a peace-seeker, and arming strongly, fitting out ships, conscripting fighting-men; a disciplinarian who had imprisoned and executed many, and sent

the Earl of Oxford to the Tower "for forgetting himself with one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, who is in the Tower likewise"; mother of a daughter by N.N.; a pious ruler giving thanks for a reign of thirty years—"very magnificent and devout"—and banqueting to celebrate a reign of thirty-six years; scheming abroad; seeking the aid of his Magnificence the Sultan of Turkey against "the proud Spaniard and the lying Pope"; encouraging her Adventurers on land and sea; demanding a loan of money from all rich people; refusing to name her successor; worried by rebels in Ireland and in Scotland; a business woman assisting trade and settling the prices at which captured goods were to be sold—a Queen to be feared, never to be ignored; and most assuredly Defender of the Faith.

Rumour and counter-rumour, that is the sum of it, and thus it was with the Great Armada. On June 23, 1588 (O.S.) Hamburg reported that Skipper Hans Limburger had seen the Spaniards at sea—and "on two consecutive days here the sun and moon have been quite bloody. What this signifies the merciful God alone knows. May he defend the Right!" Then amazing stories—circumstantial and contradictory. In July news was that the Armada had been destroyed in a storm and had sailed back to Lisbon with plague aboard; in August it was that Drake had captured Don Pedro de Valdez, Admiral of fourteen vessels, and had treated him very handsomely, with a banquet and trumpets and music; that the English were pursuing the remains of the Spanish fleet, that the Armada had at last appeared, "but seemingly to its undoing," its wholesale destruction in the North Sea. Said Middelburg: "The Spanish ships are lying up and down the coast like birds without wings. The English fire without intermission and shoot away sails, masts, stays and all rigging off the ships, so that they are unmanageable." Philip II.'s gout "redoubled when he heard how greatly the Spanish Armada had suffered in the storm and how it was somewhat hindered in its operations," and he grew sick of a fever, "having received news that his Armada had been rather badly mauled by the English and by heavy winds." In August and September, however, Prague was rejoicing at the tidings, "The Spanish Armada has fought the English and the English have succumbed," and was announcing that Duke Medina had taken sixty English vessels



"IT SEEMS THAT SHE WENT TO HER DEATH
UNWILLINGLY": MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

small and large: "Among them was the English Admiral. The remainder of the English ships together with Drake escaped."

Here we cease to quote, for enough has been done to suggest the extraordinary interest of the Fugger Papers now published for the first time, and "specially referring to Queen Elizabeth and matters relating to England during the years 1568-1605." It but remains to recommend them heartily and to welcome "the generosity of destiny in preserving for us these news-letters written from day to day under the vivid and direct impression of things as they happened"!—E. H. G.

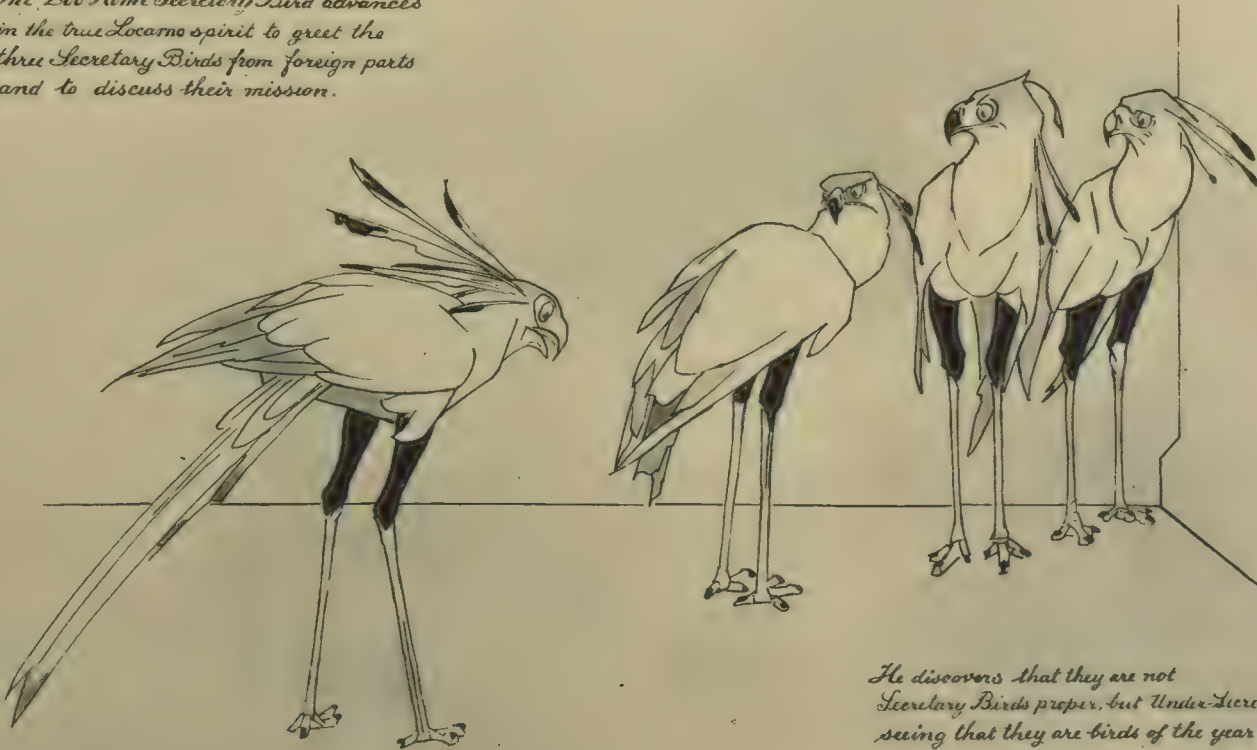
* "The Fugger News-Letters. (Second Series.) Being a Further Selection from the Fugger Papers, Specially Referring to Queen Elizabeth and Matters Relating to England during the Years 1568-1605." Edited by Victor von Klarwill. Translated by L. S. R. Byrne, late Modern Language Master at Eton College. With Illustrations. (John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd.; 18s. net.)

HUMOURS OF THE "ZOO": STUDIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.—No. X.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



The Zoo Home Secretary Bird advances in the true Locarno spirit to greet the three Secretary Birds from foreign parts and to discuss their mission.



He discovers that they are not Secretary Birds proper, but Under-Secretary Birds—seeing that they are birds of the year and immature, and have brought no tails with them.



Apparently it is not in order for Secretary Birds to discuss affairs with Under-Secretary Birds.



J.A.S.

RED TAPE AT THE "ZOO": THE HOME SECRETARY BIRD AND THE THREE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY BIRDS.

Three new Secretary Birds from South Africa recently arrived at the "Zoo," where, as Mr. Shepherd shows, they had a rather embarrassing experience. The Secretary Bird, by the way, owes its name to the curious bunch of feathers at the back of its head, resembling the quill pens which in former days a secretary would stick behind his ear. With their vulture-like heads

and beaks, they are now classed among birds of prey. They are partial to a diet of snakes—poisonous ones, for preference—and are consequently protected in South Africa and in parts of Senegambia, where they are also found. One bird recently killed had in its crop a dozen snakes, each about a yard long, besides several lizards, small tortoises, and insects.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

WHITE TIGERS AND ANIMAL COLORATION.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

LARGE crowds, I am told, have been lured to the British Museum of Natural History to see the white tiger which has been graciously lent to the Museum by the King, so that all might see it, for this is a *lusus naturæ* which is bound to excite attention. It was shot in the Rewa jungle by his Highness the Maharajah of Rewa, and presented by him to the King. It certainly is a most interesting specimen. The fact that it is not so large as the typical Bengal tiger must not be taken to mean that the tiger of Central India is a naturally smaller animal, but rather that it is either not full-grown or that its whiteness is an indication of constitutional derangement; though to judge by the size of its teeth it was still a formidable animal.

The first impression one gets of it is, indeed, of a white animal. But, closely examined, the ground-colour is distinctly tinged with yellow, while the stripes are not black, but of a



SHOWING THAT DARK FEATHERS RESIST WEATHER BETTER THAN WHITE OR PALE-COLOURED: CURLEW FEATHERS WITH THE LIGHT PARTS WORN AWAY.

"The white wing-tips of gulls, and the pale buff-coloured areas of the feathers of the curlew are less resistant to the 'weathering' action of light and rain than the black and dark-brown areas; hence they become largely disintegrated by the time the autumn moult arrives."

that vertical stripes should always be associated with grass jungles, using this term in its widest sense; while spots are, in like manner, associated with woods and forests. The deer of tropical forests are spotted the year round, the spots harmonising or blending with the broken light through the foliage. The fallow-deer which haunt the woodland glades are spotted during the summer months, but not in the winter, when their spots would be conspicuous owing to the lack of foliage and the very different lighting effects. The theory as to the meaning of this coloration is surely justified by the fact that both pursuer and pursued, in the same environment, wear a similar protective dress—the one that he may eat, the other that he may escape being eaten! Only, of course, so long as the animal is at rest is this coloration effective. But that is when it is most needed.

Precisely how these various protective liveries have come into being is, as yet, a mystery. Probably by the selection of "favourable variations." This white tiger shows us very forcibly that such variations do arise. But in this case it is a "dis-harmonious" variation, for it evidently is less protective than the normal livery. Hence it would have no chance of survival for more than a generation or two at most, and then only if there was no further lightening of the stripes. That this might happen is shown by the fact that there are records of white tigers wherein the dark stripes were only faintly traceable: such an animal would have no chance of perpetuating his race, unless he migrated to a region where snow lay long upon the ground.

The only normally white carnivores are the Polar bear, the Arctic fox, and the "ermine." Here, again, we may associate the whiteness with the "shifts for a living they are obliged to make. Outside the Polar regions bears are either brown or black, and foxes are red. A black Polar bear lying in wait at an ice-hole for the emergence of a seal would starve. The ptarmigan turns white in winter. To keep in harmony with his environment, it has become necessary to moult into no fewer than three differently coloured plumages during the year. The willow-grouse of Northern Europe turns white in winter; for the rest of the year, he is almost indistinguishable from the grouse of our moors. These do not turn white in winter, because the snow, even in their haunts, does not lie long enough to make such a change profitable.

Among birds of prey, there are very few which are white. One can understand the need of such a livery in the case of the snowy-owl, which preys upon the white hares and willow-grouse, and is not fleet of wing. But we cannot so easily interpret the whiteness of the Greenland and Iceland falcons. Still more puzzling is the white goshawk of

Southern Australia and Tasmania, and of the smaller race of Papuasia and the Cape York district, for there is no snow here. These birds are pure white, but they have red irides. This is a singular fact, and it has been suggested that they should be regarded as a permanent albino form of the grey goshawk. Since the irides of the white goshawk may be either yellow or red, some hold that these white birds are not distinct species, but "white" varieties when the eyes are yellow, and "albinos" when they are red, of the normal grey goshawk. But, be this as it may, the persistence of the white forms is remarkable, and inexplicable in terms of utility. Some species of birds seem much more prone to produce white varieties than others. White blackbirds and sparrows, for instance, are fairly common.

There is one feature about this whiteness, where feathers are concerned, which calls for explanation. The uncoloured, or pale-coloured, substance of the feather is less resistant to "weathering" than is the dark brown or black. Look at the white-tipped wing-quills of gulls just before the autumn moult, and you will find the tip missing, and a large portion of the inner web, while the black area remains intact.

Similarly in the case of the feathers of birds like the curlew, wherein the central band and lateral branches of dark-brown prove more resistant than the pale buff areas alternating with the lateral branches, as in the top left photograph; so that, just before they are moulted, these feathers end in a sharp point instead of a well-rounded contour. This, however, is a perfectly normal feature, standing in sharp contrast with the abnormal and occasional loss of pigment.

The Ethiopian, we are told, cannot change his skin. In effect, that is true. But occasionally, owing to some elusive physiological factor, pigment fails to be deposited in the skin, and as a consequence it takes on an unhealthy whiteness, very different from the hue of the healthy European. It may be that in some of these cases, at any rate, what has happened is a failure to complete the normal course of development, for the negro is not black at birth. Among the black peoples of Africa there is great variation in this matter of skin-colour. Babies which at birth are of a pale ash colour will turn very dark, or even black; blackish babies develop a skin of the colour of burnt sienna; reddish babies turn, as they grow up, to a rich chocolate colour. But when they are born white they retain this peculiarity. Tigers evidently follow the same rule.



BORN "WHITE" WHEN HE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ANOTHER COLOUR: A LITTLE AFRICAN "LEUCODERM."

"The babies of black races are sometimes born with little or no pigment in the skin, giving them, through life, an unhealthy white appearance. They are known as 'leucoderms.'"



RARE, ALTHOUGH WHITENESS WOULD BE RATHER AN ADVANTAGE THAN OTHERWISE TO THIS ANIMAL: A WHITE PORCUPINE.

dark greyish-brown. It is clear, then, that we have here the result of a dilution, or watering down, of the lipochrome and melanin pigments, reducing the rich orange-tawny to the palest cream colour, and the black to a dark brown. No explanation is yet forthcoming for aberrations of this kind. We do not know how or why in the normal animal these pigments are formed and deposited. Chemical analysis tells us that the orange-tawny coloration is due to a "lipochrome," or "fat," pigment, and that the black stripes owe their hue to a "melanin" pigment, a waste product of the blood. But we are as far as ever from the discovery as to how or why this pigment is deposited in the hair so as to form the irregular vertical stripes characteristic of the tiger. We do know, however, that this coloration is intimately associated with the fact that the animal lives in grass jungles; and that it affords a "mantle of invisibility," or "protective coloration," rendering it invisible as it stealthily moves forward to seize upon its unsuspecting victims, when the moment for the fatal spring arrives.

There can be no question about the harmony between this coloration and the creature's mode of life. For it is surely more than a mere coincidence



A WHITE CHEVROTAIN: A CREATURE INCORRECTLY CALLED THE PIGMY MUSK-DEER.

"The Chevrotain is known also as the Pigmy Musk-deer, though it has no musk-gland, and is in no way related to the Musk-deer."

"IN THE CITY."



THE BOARD-ROOM.

Behold the Board-Room—solemn, bleak, austere !
 The most commanding wife might quake with fear
 Confronted by a timid, dog-like Spouse
 Dispensing Destiny with furrowed brows ;
 The lightest glances of the Men Who Think
 Can blow the Staff sky-high, or freeze the ink.

Yet Reggie enters with a careless bound,
 His brainwaves are infrequent, but profound—
 "Why, Dad, what's up? Another ghastly slump?
 You all appear to have 'Directors' hump'—
Smoke these Abdullas—try a brighter tack,
 And switch off thoughts of giving me the sack."

—F. R. HOLMES.

ABDULLA SUPERB CIGARETTES

TURKISH

EGYPTIAN

VIRGINIA

Fashions & Fancies

EASTER BRINGS PLEASANT THOUGHTS OF CLOTHES, GIFTS, AND FRIVOLITIES TO THE MODERN EVE IN NURSERY, SCHOOLROOM, AND SOCIETY.



At Eastertime the name of Fry's promises untold delight to kiddies of all ages, and this year their chocolate eggs and novelties are as varied as they are delicious.

whose name every child loves, are to be congratulated on the wide assortment of Easter novelties they have produced this year. A pretty group is pictured at the top of this page, and there are thousands of others from which to choose. They are obtainable every where, and are as wholesome as they are delicious.

Interesting Contrasts in the Silhouette.

One of the distinct advantages of the new fashions lies in the fact that they are no longer designed exclusively in the "manish" manner or its antithesis. On the contrary, the versatility is endless, as was proved by the scores of lovely models shown in the mannequin parade at Jays, Regent Street, W. First appeared several perfectly cut boyish suits of black facecloth, worn with white waistcoats of satin or moiré silk, and later came sports suits in friska and tweed, with the straight silhouette softened by capes and long cloaks swinging gracefully behind. Several of these sprang from deep yokes at the back, in order not to mar the flatness of the shoulders, and another formed the back of a tight-fitting sleeveless cardigan, with a skirt to match. New tweeds and suitings were used for these sports suits, and one attractive model in stockinette boasted a bright blue cape and skirt and a stone-coloured jumper, allied with bands of the blue.

The "Picture Frock" and the "Smoking Suit."

A study in contrasts indeed was the demure "picture frock" lady and the "mannequin in a trousered smoking suit. The former was expressed in black-and-white striped taffeta (which had been specially woven for Jays in England), with a fichu of pleated muslin, and streamers of black velvet ribbon. The over-skirt had a pannier effect, and was edged with net. As for the smoking suit, it was so cleverly designed that only as the wearer moved were the "trousers" revealed. It was carried out in white satin painted with roses, half veiled with a deep panel back and front of silver lace hemmed with green tulle.

A First Dress Parade.

A débutante in the world of dress shows was the parade held at Asprey's, New Bond Street, W., who have recently added frocks and wraps to their store of lovely things. The new salon has dresses for every hour, from simple stockinette suits at five guineas to elaborate evening creations. One mannequin wearing a charming picture frock of white taffeta painted with roses and hemmed with net was followed by a tiny maiden of three, wearing the same model in miniature—a delightful picture of youth; and a slender evening frock of rose georgette was innocent of all decoration other than a lover's knot in diamanté embroidered just below one shoulder. By the way, there is, too, a fascinating new perfume department which, in the setting of a beautiful Adam room, includes lovely scents and beauty luxuries as well as everyday necessities of the toilet-table.



Practical schoolgirl outfits for term and holiday time. On the left is a well-cut blazer of Navy melton cloth fastened with brass buttons, and a pleated serge kilt, and on the right a useful chemistry overall of strong washing casement. Sketched at Gamage's, Holborn, E.C.

and can be obtained in several colours for 5s., sizes 33 to 36, each made with the proper fittings. Other useful items of the equipment are a black rubber mackintosh, guaranteed waterproof, to be secured from 10s. 9d., size 24 in.; and long "gym" stockings of super-strength, reinforced at the heels, toes, suspender-tops, and at the calf of the leg, available for 6s. 11d.

Easter Eggs for the Kiddies.

Easter brings joy to multitudes of kiddies who revel in chocolate eggs and novelties of every description. Fry's, of Bristol, the well-known firm,

The messenger bearing such a fragrant Easter offering as "4711" eau-de-Cologne is sure of his reception, for this famous brand is appreciated by every fastidious woman.

An Easter Gift for Older Friends.

There is nothing more delightful than receiving a small souvenir for Easter from a friend, and a bottle of "4711" eau-de-Cologne is a particularly happy choice. The fragrance and absolute purity of this famous brand give it the power to soothe tired nerves, relieve a headache, and refresh the atmosphere of the room, while a little sprinkled in the water has wonderfully beneficial effects on the complexion. Most delightful of all is the invigorating feeling that pervades the entire system with a "4711" massage after the bath. It is a gift which suits every pocket, as well as every taste, for bottles can be obtained from 2s. 6d., to 56s., at all chemists and stores of prestige. There are also "4711" bath salts (1s. 6d.), cold cream (1s. 6d.), and soap, at 2s. a box of three tablets.

Ideal Aids in Spring Cleaning.

During the next day or so, when so many housewives will be preparing a special list of those household goods necessary for the annual spring clean, it is an opportune moment to remember the famous two—Stephenson's Floor Polish and Stephenson's Furniture Cream. Stephenson's Floor Polish gives a hard, glossy, and lasting surface. Its desirable anti-septic properties are of importance when cleaning underneath fixtures and those places which are not reached in the ordinary way. A little Stephenson's Floor Polish should be applied once a week, a daily rub round with a duster tied to the head of a broom sufficing to maintain a splendid polish. Stephenson's Furniture Cream will completely renovate the furniture. It removes grease, dust, and dirt with uncanny swiftness, and leaves a light, lasting polish on all woodwork; and after the first good clean an occasional application is sufficient to keep the chairs, tables, and the rest looking their best. Stephenson's Furniture Cream does not "fingermark."

For Grease-Soiled Hands.

Women who find their hands soiled through housework, motoring, gardening, smoking, etc., should try the Sprinko Hand Cleanser (manufactured by the Vinolia Company), which removes dirt and grease instantaneously, leaving the skin soft and smooth. It is obtainable in two sizes, 6d. and 10d., and is equally effective in hard or soft water. It is a simple remedy which is wonderfully effective.

Practical Outfits for the Schoolgirl.

Before the holidays have really begun, the schoolgirl demands new clothes for Easter and the coming term. Essentially neat and practical are the outfits to be bought at Gamage's, Holborn, E.C., a well-known friend of all sturdy young athletes. Pictured above is a useful blazer of navy Melton cloth, with brass buttons and a





THIS graceful girl is yet another living proof that bonnie Glaxo babies become fine children.

Gladys was brought up entirely on Glaxo. At 11 months you see her full of health and promise, surely one of the bonniest little babies you have seen. At 11 years her beautiful straight limbs are a credit to Glaxo. She "is a perfect little toe dancer," writes her mother, "which speaks well for the muscle-building properties of your famous food."

The evidence is overwhelming that Glaxo is the food of all foods for *your* baby. There is the testimony of all those doctors who not only recommend Glaxo, but rear their own babies on it. There is the evidence of hundreds of thousands of happy mothers all over the world who, in no uncertain voice, attribute their children's sturdy strength and vigorous constitutions to Glaxo. And Glaxo is the only Food that has been used in *five* Royal Nurseries.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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Awarded the Gold Medal at the International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913, and the Silver Medal (Highest Award) at the Royal Sanitary Exhibition, Birmingham, 1920, and Hull, 1923.

GLAXO HOUSE, LONDON, N.W.1



THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE has written a book on her trip to South Africa, where she made motor tours through country not visited previously



COUSIN TO THE KING AND AUTHORESS:
H.H. PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.

Photograph by Hay Wrightson.

by a white woman. Her Highness, the younger of the late Princess Christian's two daughters, is an experienced traveller, and has been through part of America. She has often travelled abroad, and she has many interests. The Friends of the Poor is her chief philanthropical care. She has been president since the formation of the society, and has worked consistently and well for it, making it, with the help of a loyal committee and hon. secretary, one of the finest influences of social reform that we have. Her Highness is a skilled worker in enamel, and does practical jewel-setting. She went out to the Gold Coast with Lady Guggisberg, and was the guest of Sir Henry, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony and who arranged her tours for her. Since her return she has been busy over her book, for which she made careful notes. Very well read, Princess Marie Louise is a charming companion. She is a fluent and convincing speaker, but uses that talent strictly to help good causes. She lives with her sister, Princess Helena Victoria, at the residence of the late Princess Christian, Schomberg House Pall Mall. Her Highness has the G.B.E., the V.A., the C.I., and is a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Miss Joyce Montagu not many days ago landed from America with her father and mother, Lord and

Lady Swaythling. Her stay in the States has not been a long one, but doubtless was very enjoyable. She is to be presented this season, but is quite early in her eighteenth year. Being an only daughter, she comes out socially younger than most girls. She is very pretty, and is clever and good at all sorts of things; having learnt domestic economy, she can do cake-making and cooking. She has three brothers; the eldest was married in April last year to a granddaughter of Viscount Bearsted. Lady Swaythling is dainty and pretty, very musical, and a delightful hostess, whether at her beautiful place near Southampton or at 28, Kensington Court. She is the elder daughter of the late Colonel Albert Goldsmid, M.V.O., and looks extraordinarily young to be the mother of



A DÉBUTANTE OF THE SEASON:
THE HON. JOYCE MONTAGU.

Photograph by Lafayette.

married sons. Lord and Lady Doverdale have in Miss Aline Partington an only daughter, who is to be presented this year. Her only brother is twenty-two, and she is eighteen. Her mother is a sister of the Master of Elibank, and Mrs. Gideon Murray is much interested in her début. Lord and Lady Doverdale have a place in Derbyshire, one in Worcestershire, and a

town house in Ennismore Gardens. Her grandfather, Viscount Elibank, will be eighty-six on April 27. Another aunt of Miss Partington is the wife of Major-General the Right Hon. John Seely. She is a second wife, and has several stepsons and daughters. Her own son, born in 1920, is a godson of the Prince of Wales.

Lord and Lady Loch's second daughter will be a débutante of this season, and Lady Loch will give a dance for her. The Marquess of Northampton is her uncle, her mother's only surviving brother. Lord Loch is a very distinguished soldier, and has three daughters and two sons. The Hon. Maysie Loch was presented last year, and the next sister is not yet seven. If their Majesties decide to hold a Court at Holyrood Palace, as it is probable they will do, an important débutante there will be Miss Violet Hermione Cameron, only daughter of Lochiel and granddaughter of the Dowager Duchess of Montrose. Miss Cameron has been in Canada with her father and mother, and is an enthusiastic Highlander, as befits the daughter of the chief of so noted a clan. Her aunt, Lady Helen Graham, is greatly interested in her, and she is sure of a good time, especially as Lochiel and Lady Hermione Cameron have taken a house in London for the season, though Highland blood will dictate the presentation being in the Scottish capital and in the historic palace of Holyrood, with the history of which the Camerons have had much to do. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have an only daughter, Lady Joan Villiers, who is due out this year. For her elder brother, Lord Hyde, the



ONLY DAUGHTER OF LOCHIEL
AND LADY HERMIONE CAMERON:
MISS VIOLET CAMERON.

Photograph by Bassano.

[Continued overleaf.]



BY APPOINTMENT

Real Pearl Necklaces



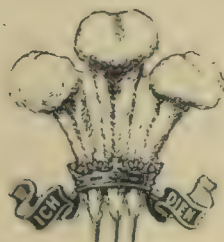
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"BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., 26, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.1

(Continued)

King was sponsor, and to her second brother, the Hon. William Villiers, the Duke of Connaught is godfather. Lady Clarendon is the only sister of Lord Somers, and was married from the house of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, as the late Adeline Duchess of Bedford, whom Lady Dudley looked upon as a mother, was her nearest relative. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon went out to Canada and ranched for a time, and Lord Clarendon is now Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, about

which he learned a lot. His only sister is Countess of Mount-Edgumbe. He was a Lord-in-Waiting to the King, his family having long associations with the Court. His father was Lord Chamberlain for five years. Lady Joan has inherited good looks from both parents. She is an outdoor girl. Her father, who has all his life been handicapped by lameness, never let it stop

his hunting or interfere with his many activities.

Lady Anne Egerton will be one of the most interesting of this season's débutantes. She is the eldest of the six daughters of the Earl and Countess of

Ellesmere, and is a very pretty girl. Her mother is the eldest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Lambton, twin brother of the Earl of Durham, and her aunts on her mother's side are the Countess of Home and the Hon. Mrs. Edward Joicey. Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, the Hon. Charles Lambton, the Hon. Sir William Lambton, and the Hon. Sir D'Arcy Lambton are her father's brothers, and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke, the Duchess of Leeds, and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood are her father's sisters. On the Egerton side this débutante has also many relatives; the Marquess of Normandy is her great-uncle, and she has many cousins. Bridgewater House used to be a great centre of London hospitality, and will be so again for the first season of the eldest daughter of the family.

The Hon. Harold and Mrs. Pearson lent their fine house in Mount Street for the Royal Amateur Art Exhibition, to which the Queen paid a private visit on Sunday and of which she is president. The new Dean of Westminster opened it on Monday. It is held in aid of special charities, and in the amateur art section prizes are awarded. It was started nearly half a century ago, and has given great interest to amateur artists, who have improved in that time almost beyond belief. The Queen has taken the presidentship since the death of Queen Alexandra, who had held it almost from the formation of the society. The loan section is always specially attractive, and was started in 1892. The late Lady Maxwell Lyte took a great part in organising the exhibition for many years, and has been much

missed this year. The fine house of Major and Mrs. Harold Pearson in Mount Street was a good setting for it, and it proved, as usual, a success. A dance will be given in it on May 6 by Mrs. Harold Pearson for her daughter, Miss Nancy Pearson, a débutante of this year. Her elder sister was presented last year.

The accident in the hunting field to Mrs. Edward Greenall was very serious from the first, leaving little hope. She was a great favourite. She was married in August 1925. Her husband is the younger of the two sons of Sir Gilbert and Lady Greenall, and is in the Life Guards. There are few finer sport-lovers than Sir Gilbert and Lady Greenall, probably none who know more about hunters and hounds. They started a horse-breeding establishment at Mount Coote, Kilmallock, County Limerick, and have bred some very fine hunters. Mrs. Edward Greenall was a clever and fearless rider to hounds. She had been brought up in the midst of hunting people. Her father is Captain Sheriffe of Goadby Hall, Melton Mowbray. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York made frequent inquiries and have been very sympathetic over this tragic occurrence.

Mrs. Robert Lindsay gives a dance in her house, 37, Charles Street, for her daughters, who have recently returned with her from a tour round the world. The elder, Miss Joyce Lindsay, is already out in Society and is a great favourite; the younger daughter, Miss Rosemary Lindsay, is to go to Court this year. There is only one son, who is in the Grenadier Guards. The late Major Robert Lindsay was a brother of the Earl of Crawford. A. E. L.



A DÉBUTANTE OF THE YEAR: MISS KITTY SEELY, THIRD DAUGHTER OF MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. J. E. B. SEELY, P.C. (Photo, Lafayette.)



THE DÉBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE: THE LADY ANNE EGERTON.

Photograph by Bassano.



DAUGHTER OF LORD AND LADY DOVERDALE: MISS ALINE PARTINGTON.

Photograph by Bassano.

How KIA-ORA LEMON SQUASH is made.



GRADING.

Lemons used in making 'Kia-Ora' come from Sicily. After 'Kia-Ora' lemons are picked, they are taken to the warehouse in Messina, where they are sorted and graded into two qualities—Primissima—the best; and Prima—good. Several grades according to size are packed in boxes or cases containing 300 medium or large or 360 smaller lemons.

Every lemon before being graded is examined thoroughly, brushed all over with a small stiff brush to make sure that it is free from any imperfections such as thorn pricks, tiny bruises or any other fault that would cause the lemons to decay on the voyage to London. We pack millions of lemons every year but every lemon goes through this examination. This seems incredible but it is perfectly true and must be done to ensure arrival in good condition in London. The examination of lemons and the grading are carried out by young women, who, after grading, wrap the lemons in tissue paper and place them according to grade in different boxes. These lemons are taken by young girls to the packers and the grading and packing are so accurate that although cases are of a standard size, they hold almost the exact number of lemons; a box is rarely more than two or three out of the correct count. Messina graders and packers are very skilful and trustworthy.

The boxes are now secured, marked and stacked ready for shipment to London. What happens on arrival at our Factory will be told in our next advertisement.

Kia-Ora is on sale everywhere at 1/2 and 2/2 per bottle.

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Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., in the above picture, enables us to present to the public another fine example of his work. It portrays the Furniture and Floors with which our manufactures—Stephenson's Furniture Cream and Stephenson's Floor Polish—are so closely associated, and marks, we think, a further stage in the linking up of British art with British commerce. Generations of British housewives have used our Furniture Cream and Floor Polish and know that each excels in attaining the highest standard of quality and in giving the best and most lasting results.

Stephenson Bros Ltd.

Stephenson's

FURNITURE CREAM

and FLOOR POLISH

The purity and quality of the materials used in Stephenson's Furniture Cream are beyond question the best. As a consequence, Stephenson's Furniture Cream, ever under the housewife's eyes in its glass bottle, will always be found to be a perfect emulsion. In use, it gives a polish unequalled for brilliance and durability.

In glass bottles: 4½d., 9d., 1/6 and 3/-

It pays to have polished floors in your home, whether the floors are wood, parquet or linoleum, and it pays to use Stephenson's Floor Polish. It is easy and pleasant to put on. It multiplies many times the life and beauty of linoleums, parquet, etc. It gives a bright polish that stays on and wears well.

In tins: 3½d., 7d., 1/2 and 2/6

SOLE MANUFACTURERS : STEPHENSON BROS LTD. BRADFORD.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Small Cars.

In the medium-sized classes of cars the British manufacturer

has certainly established a definite superiority over his rivals. At the upper end of the scale, too, he has just as definitely asserted his superiority. One has only to regard the Rolls-Royce and the Lanchester to realise that in the real cars of class Britain is in an unassailable position. Not that there are no good cars produced elsewhere in this highest class. It would be idle to pretend that such cars as the Isotta-Fraschini and the Hispano-Suiza are not in every way first class, but I do not think they are quite the equals of the British productions I have named. Of course, when it comes to the question of argument, I quite agree that these things are very largely a matter of opinion, but that is the way I should place the cars in question—the British first, the others a good second.

In the classes from 10 to 15 h.p. there is really nothing to compete with the British production, look where we will. As a fact, these medium-powered cars have succeeded in getting a very large slice of the market all to themselves. Not only have they secured this at the expense of their Continental rivals, but they have actually caused

a considerable slump in the vogue of the Americans. The latter are a very clever people, and they certainly have reduced mass production to a fine art. They can build good motor-cars—and they are good motor-cars—at a price which we cannot touch. For

several years after the war they managed to hold a considerable slice of the British market, partly because they were able to get going sooner than ourselves, and partly by reason of the fact that they were able to give better value than our own makers.

To-day the American car has slumped in the British market, and the home-built production has taken its place. The first and basic reason for this is that the British car will, on its smaller dimension, lower tax, and cheaper upkeep, give just as good, and even better, a performance than its rival. The American demand is for a car with a relatively big engine which will eliminate gear-changing on ordinary roads, and can be driven with the minimum of trouble. It is a car which is a joy to drive—that much must be admitted—but it is not the best suited for British conditions. When one is faced with the alternatives of buying an American car with its tax of anything from £22 to over £30 a year, a petrol mileage of about fifteen to twenty to the gallon, and all the rest, or a British 14 or 16-h.p. car which will give almost as good a performance, what wonder the majority go for the latter? Naturally, we are not complaining because the Americans are trying to sell us something which may be quite the best for their own conditions, but which do not suit our own. One of these days I daresay some brainy American manufacturer will come along with a low-priced, medium-powered car which will help him to get back some of the lost trade, but there are no signs yet.



ON THE ROAD IN SOUTH AFRICA: A BEAN 14-H.P. TOURING MODEL BESIDE THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT THE TOP OF MONTAGUE PASS, CAPE PROVINCE.



People do discriminate as Dodge Brothers always contended they would.

People will find out when a motor car is well built and gives good service and great good value.

That is why Dodge Brothers production and sales mount higher year after year.

A Marvellous Car.

If ever there was a marvellous car and a marvellous performance, it is the combination of Sunbeam racer and Major Segrave. There most certainly has never been any performance approaching the world's kilometre record of 152.3 miles an hour set up last week on the sands near Southport. I know that this record only beats by a fraction of a second that of Captain Campbell at Pendine last summer, but to my mind there is no parity between the performance of the two cars. In the one case we have a huge racer with an R.A.C. rating of about 300-h.p. It is quite clear that if we build a car with sufficient strength to resist the stresses of high speeds and make it heavy enough to sit down, at the same time piling in an engine that will push it, there is no theoretical limit to the speed attainable. In the other case we have a car with a puny rating of 35-h.p., but whose engine actually develops some 300-h.p., and this is put into a car which only weighs about 15 cwt. At the same time, I am not quite clear as to the precise value of these speed records. I suppose that this latest one of Major Segrave's does serve to demonstrate the enormous strides that have taken place in engine development, though I had rather see the lessons quietly applied to the bettering of the touring car of commerce.

Our Fuel Consumption.

According to statistics, the total amount of motor fuel imported last year was in the neighbourhood of 513,000,000 gallons. Assuming that it was all used for motor-vehicle propulsion—which it was not—and taking an average of about twenty miles to the gallon, we should arrive at the stupendous motor mileage for the year of some 10,000,000,000. Obviously absurd, of course, as all these comparative statistics which are not based on definitely ascertained facts must be. Even so, when all due allowances are made for motor fuel used in aircraft and the industries apart from motoring, such an import argues a colossal annual road mileage. I daresay, if we assumed it to be about 8,000,000,000, we should not be very far out.

(Continued overleaf.)

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

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English Body Touring Car £335

Saloon £360

Saloon Landaulette £535

Landaulette £470



The BEAN

BRITAIN'S STURDIEST CAR

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Here is the chassis—the BEAN "Fourteen"—which by its sensational performance in the back-blocks of Australia has demonstrated that "British means Better." It has all the stamina of Hadfield's Sheffield steel combined with the willing power of a sturdy British engine. And into every feature quality is built. Design, material and workmanship—all combine to give the "little bit more" that makes such a world of difference.

Consider the specification. Four-wheel brakes, four-speed gear box with right-hand control, multiple dry plate clutch, shock absorbers all round, standard track, ample road clearance, Dunlop Cord Balloon Tyres. And all the accessories are positively driven—there are no troublesome belts on the chassis. The body work—whether it be the Open Tourer or the more luxurious closed models—will hold its own in any company.

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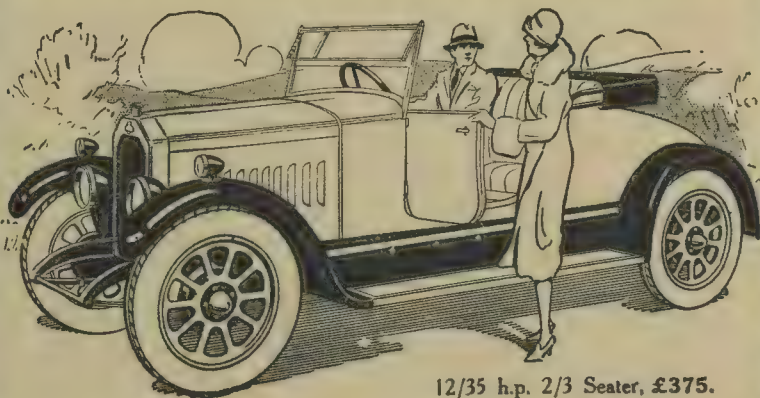
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YOU would be delighted with its sweet running, its responsiveness to the throttle, its comfort and its hill-climbing power.

Our demonstration would be long enough to convince you of the sterling performance of these typical British cars, and short enough to make you wish for more!

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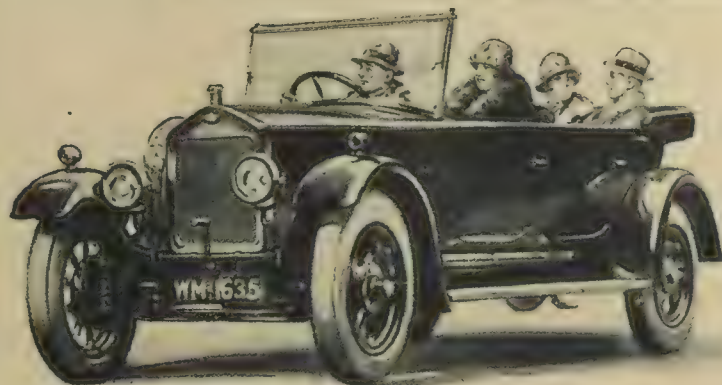
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In appearance and in performance the Wolseley 16/35 h.p. is a real "thoroughbred." Descended from a long line of famous models, it inherits all their good qualities, with its own special virtues superadded. It is very fast and powerful, and a splendid hill-climber.

Fitted with four-speed gear box, single-plate clutch, and Four Wheel brakes. The body is very smart and roomy, and finely upholstered in English leather, the front seats being sliding and adjustable. The all-weather equipment is specially efficient, and the curtains are arranged to open with all four doors. The equipment is very comprehensive.

WOLSELEY

16/35 H.P. TOURING CAR

Price £485

Light Saloon, £515.

Landaulette, £675.

Catalogue and full details with pleasure.

WOLSELEY MOTORS LTD., BIRMINGHAM.
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(Continued.)

Shelsley Walsh. At the moment it looks to be doubtful if the classic hill-climb at Shelsley Walsh will be held this year. A somewhat Gilbertian situation arose a little while ago, the



ONE OF MANY MOTORISTS WHO HAVE VISITED THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON SINCE THE FIRE: A NEW 12-35-H.P. SWIFT BESIDE THE RUINED BUILDING.

effect of which was that one body had leased the roadway and another the banks adjoining. Thus, the first-named could have run its hill-climb, but could not have admitted spectators. The other had all the stand accommodation, so to say, but could not use the roadway! This has now been adjusted, but, as a single event will not pay expenses, a permit for a second has been requested. If it is given, we may see two hill-climbs there. If not, it looks as though another classic sporting fixture were dead.

Foreign Motor Taxes.

The Automobile Association states that under a new Swedish Customs law, recently passed, a duty at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is to be imposed on all motor-cycles entering Sweden. The date when the tax will come into operation, however, has not been fixed. In the meantime, therefore, the old scale applies—*viz.*, solo motor-cycles, 60 kroner each; motor-cycles with side-cars, 15 per cent. *ad*

valorem, plus 1.50 kroner per kilo for rubber tyres. A new special "reciprocity" tax is levied on the Belgian frontier on tourists' cars coming from certain countries. British cars are exempt from this tax, so that A.A. members, if called upon to pay it, should refuse to do so, on the grounds that it does not apply to motorists usually resident in Great Britain.

Sealed for Your Protection.

One of the slogans of the Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., is—"Sealed for your protection"—and, to show to what length this concern goes to prevent its cans being interfered with before they get into the hands of consumers, it is interesting to note that even the screwed vent on the four-gallon can is provided with a miniature seal which has to be punctured with a pointed instrument before the vent becomes effective. Incidentally, the Mobiloil four-gallon can is

a very popular package for the home garage.

Before his cremation at Bangkok on March 24, the body of the late King of Siam, Rama VI., lay in state for four months, as illustrated on page 571. On the day of his death, Nov. 26, 1925, the King's body was placed, crouching Oriental fashion, in a metal receptacle, encased in the great dynastic urn. The remains were taken in procession to one of the sanctuaries of the royal palace at Bangkok, and placed at the top of a catafalque. Round it religious ceremonies were held daily.

THE AMERICANISATION OF EUROPE.

(Continued from Page 556.)

These favourable conditions have produced American optimism. Simple and simplifying, that optimism sometimes irritates Europeans, who know that not all the branches of the human family have received from God four million square miles of fabulously rich country to exploit. But this optimism, with the abundance of which it is the offspring, is an element of stability, the importance of which it would be impossible to exaggerate. It is a powerful antidote to the ferment of discord and disintegration which is so active in all rich and cultivated civilisations.

If the enormous riches of America do not give the comforts and conveniences that the more modest riches of Europe could still assure to us twenty years ago, they allow the whole of America to live in a condition of relatively stable order. The cultivated middle classes, not finding servants easily, must content themselves, in the large towns, with living in boarding-houses, or in very small apartments, and they have great difficulty in creating a family. But they are fairly satisfied with their conditions, for they live in a larger way than in any other

(Continued overleaf.)



A RIGHT OF WAY KEPT BY THE PASSAGE OF A FUNERAL: A PUBLIC PATH, CALLED CORPSE ROAD, OVER A RIDGE LEFT UNCUT IN A CORNISH QUARRY, AT NEWLYN.

A note that accompanied this photograph says: "A public path running through a quarry at Newlyn, Penzance, called Corpse Road, will always be open to the public, as a dead person has been carried over it to the cemetery which used to be on top of the hill. The rock is cut away on each side."—[Photograph by Photopress.]

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THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

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'... the very best chassis that could possibly be produced ... the best materials and workmanship that could be obtained ...'

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Inlaid Mahogany Canteen, fitted with Harrods fine quality Stainless Steel Cutlery, imitation Ivory handles and Harrods 'A' quality Electro Plate. Old English pattern. (PS 6695.)



(PS 6695)

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Silver £3. 10. 0.
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These fully jewelled Swiss Lever Watches are representative of the modern and distinctive models now being displayed at 112, Regent Street. A new catalogue of Pocket and Wristlet Watches for men sent upon request.

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(Continued.)

country. They can, for example, allow themselves now and again a journey to Europe. If the rapid growth of wealth in the United States benefits the workmen and the popular classes rather than the middle classes, it has



SPEED AND COMFORT: A NEW TYPE OF MOTOR PUNT-LAUNCH SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PHYLLIS COURT.
The craft is fitted with a four-cylinder 10.9-h.p. Coventry Simplex petrol engine, and will travel at 10 knots per hour.

at least the advantage that the general case of living keeps the masses in a state of relative tranquillity.

How different is the condition of Europe! The great States occupy restricted territories whose natural riches are always limited, compared with the population, even when those riches are considerable. Primary materials and the elementary forces of nature occupy a much smaller place among the causes of public prosperity. Mechanical contrivances of almost superhuman ingenuity, while they demand a more intense effort of work on the part of all social classes, can only produce modest results.

We are working on volcanic ground, under the continual menace of war, in the midst of obscure political preoccupations which make us regard the future with multitudinous anxieties. Nowhere is it exactly known what is the principle of authority that must be recognised and obeyed. Everywhere an audacious political charlatanism attempts improvisations which, if they succeeded everywhere, would lead Europe back into a kind of Middle Ages armed with nitro-glycerine and devoid of Christ. From the oscillations of the currency to the continual changes in the international situation, our whole existence is one of constant uncertainty.

In these circumstances the universal frenzy to make money, which is Americanising Europe and transforming the greatest possible number of people into direct producers of wealth, becomes an element of social instability. The crisis of the middle classes is the clearest proof of this. The Americanisation of Europe sacrifices them increasingly to the popular classes, whose condition improves, while that of the middle classes deteriorates. But their impoverishment does not only consist in losing certain conveniences which they enjoyed twenty years ago, such as the possibility of hiring cheap servants. If it were so, America would demonstrate to us that the intellectual middle classes can live and accomplish their social work without having a great many housemaids at their disposal. In European countries, which do not possess the enormous resources of the United States, this impoverishment of the middle classes is a much more serious and dangerous fact because, aggravated as it is by monetary crises and the disorder of the public finances, it places the middle classes increasingly in the position of being unable to accomplish the social tasks which belong to them, and in consequence shakes all social equilibrium to its depths. In Europe the ruin of the middle classes signifies, among other things, no less than the complete disorganisation of the State. Where will it find the functionaries which it needs? Moreover, the rapid amelioration in the condition of the people, which in Europe also is, to a certain extent, concurrent with the impoverishment of the middle classes, does not seem to tranquillise the masses. This is due either to the general political conditions, which are unstable and obscure, or because the messianic illusion of the revolution which is to come is too deeply

ingrained. It seems to gather strength in proportion as the masses, being better paid, develop the needs and vices of the bourgeoisie they pretend to regenerate!

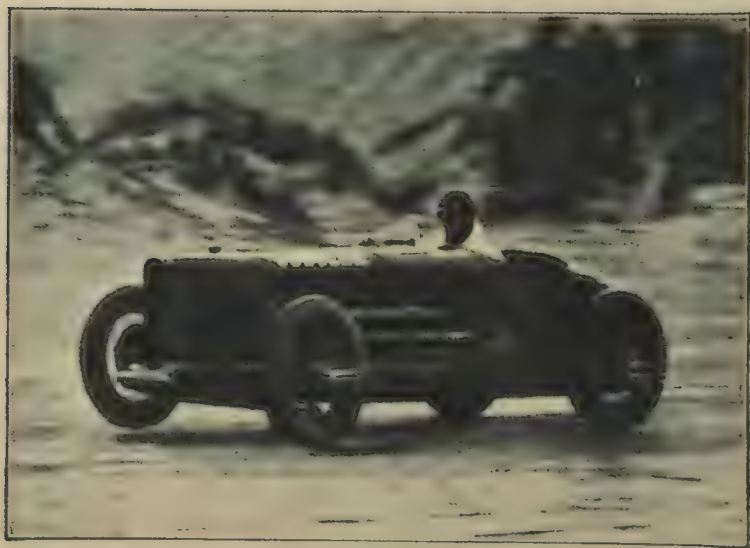
The Americanisation of a country requires, in fact, political order—monarchical or democratic, but solid—a relatively tranquil public spirit, and an international situation of assured peace. Without those conditions, which are absent in Europe to-day, the conflict of continually changing interests which it lets loose becomes a cause of increasingly grave disorder. The Americanisation of Europe of which we are witnesses cannot therefore be useful to Europe unless a solid basis of international peace and internal order is found; and it cannot continue indefinitely. It must cease at a certain moment; that is, at the point beyond which, instead of helping us to reconstitute our fortunes, it would throw us into social chaos. There is much talk about the reconstruction of Europe. Let us never forget that such reconstruction can never be carried out entirely on new lines, and that in part a reconstruction must be a restoration. Europe cannot become a copy of America, for certain elements of her old civilisation are bound up with her very existence. On the day which saw their destruction, Europe would cease to exist.



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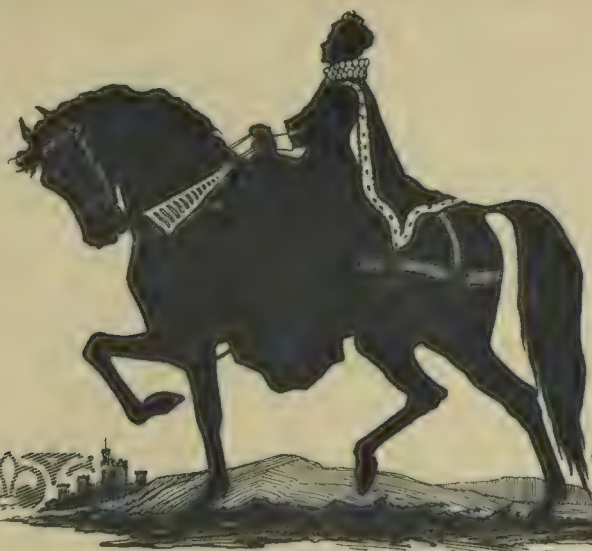


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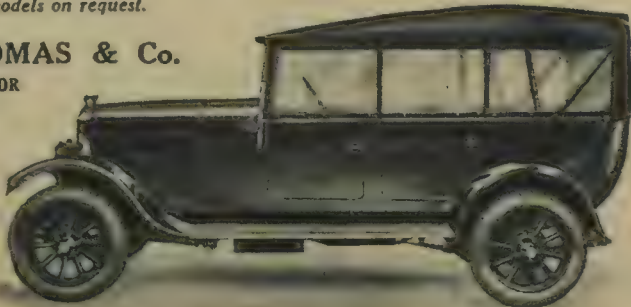
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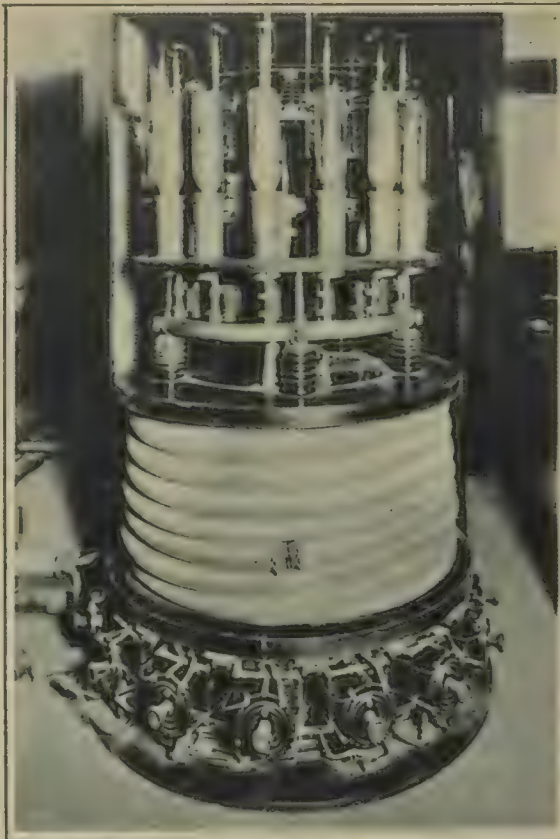
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RADIO NOTES.

MOST radio listeners know that a good earth connection is essential to get the best results from a receiving-set, and a connection to the cold water-pipe is the method generally adopted by town dwellers. There are many listeners, however, who need to make contact with the earth by other means, either by burying sheets of metal in the garden, or by one of the copper tubes which may be driven into the ground. Usually these home-made "earths" must be watered from time to time to ensure that the metal plates, or tubes, are in contact with moist earth, instead of with dry earth, which forms a poor contact for wireless purposes. Many of our readers may be interested to know that, by the addition of two pounds of copper sulphate to one gallon of water, the mixture being poured on to the ground immediately above the "earth," better contact will be made, the soil will be more conductive, and much better radio reception should ensue, especially in those cases where crystal sets are used. The copper sulphate, either powder or crystals, may be obtained from any first-class chemist or stores.

A device of considerable interest to owners of valve sets is a radio component that takes the place of high-tension batteries. This instrument, known as the "M-L Anode Converter," is fed from a low-tension accumulator, and automatically converts the current into two high-tension voltages simultaneously, the first voltage being 35-38, and the other up to 120. Usually the plate current for operating a four-valve set is supplied from two high-tension batteries, which only last about six months or so, but by use of the new system the two voltages come from one source, and the apparatus lasts for ever.

Another new component is an all-metal rheostat which will control any type of valve, either dull emitter or "bright," operated from any kind of battery up to six volts. This rheostat, which is being supplied by Burndept, Ltd., and is designed for one-hole fixing, has a neat scaled aluminium pointer knob, ready for mounting on any panel. The same firm also provide a new super-valve—type H L 310—which has many advantages over earlier types. It has a very strong filament, is absolutely non-microphonic, and functions



GIANT WATER-COOLED VALVES AS USED IN THE RECENT RADIO-TELEPHONY TESTS BETWEEN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Our illustration shows a bank of fifteen water-cooled amplifying valves which, in part, made telephonic conversation successful between London and New York the other day. From London speech was carried by land lines to Rugby Radio Station, and transmitted to Houlton, Maine, U.S.A.—2900 miles distant; thence over 600 miles of land lines to New York City. The spoken replies reached London by another route, but delivery and reception of speech were exchanged without delay.

Photograph by Topical.

either as detector, high-frequency amplifier, or for one stage of low-frequency amplification. The valve filament operates on 2.8 to 3 volts at .1 amp., and a 30-ampere hour battery will last 250-300 hours using one valve.

Many interesting experiments may be carried out with the aid of one of the loud-speaker attachments such as the "Amplion." When broadcasting is being received the attachment may be connected to the set, and various effects can be tried. For example, the regular loud-speaker horn may be removed from its own base, and transferred to the attachment, and the result compared with the old. After removing the horn, the attachment may be held with its adapter directed inside a tea-cup, a basin, or a bowl. It will be found that the sounds reflected in this way from the inside of a small wine-glass will be more resonant than those which issue from a large jug with a rim less in diameter than its base. For practical use during broadcasting, the attachment has a rubber extension which will fit the tone-arm of a gramophone, after removal of the reproducing diaphragm. One's gramophone thus becomes a radio loud-speaker *pro tem*. By fashioning a trumpet-shaped horn of thin cardboard and connecting it to the attachment, a second loud-speaker becomes available for use in another room in the house.

Prizes amounting to £1000 are offered by the British Broadcasting Company for original musical compositions by young and lesser-known composers of British birth. The winning compositions will be performed next autumn at a great Musical Festival under the auspices of the B.B.C., from whom entry forms are obtainable. The judges will include Sir Hugh Allen, Mr. Albert Coates, Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. Hubert Foss, Sir Hamilton Harty, Mr. J. B. McEwen, Sir Landon Ronald, and Colonel Somerville.

Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Sacred City of Kites," will be broadcast by the B.B.C. from Covent Garden on Tuesday next, March 30; and relayed to all stations.

To-night, March 27, listeners will hear the Eastbourne Municipal Orchestra relayed from Devonshire Park from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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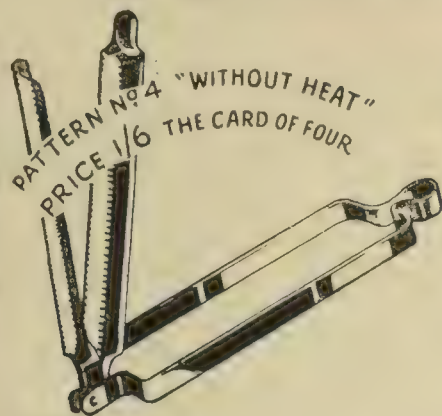
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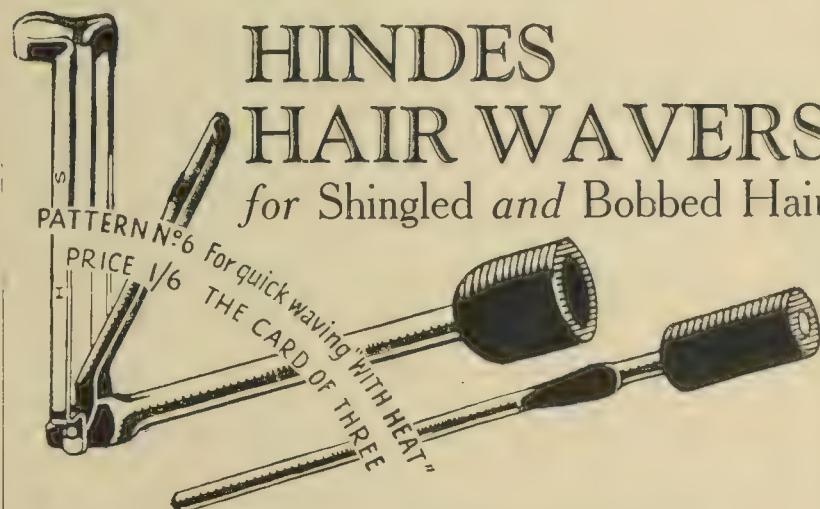
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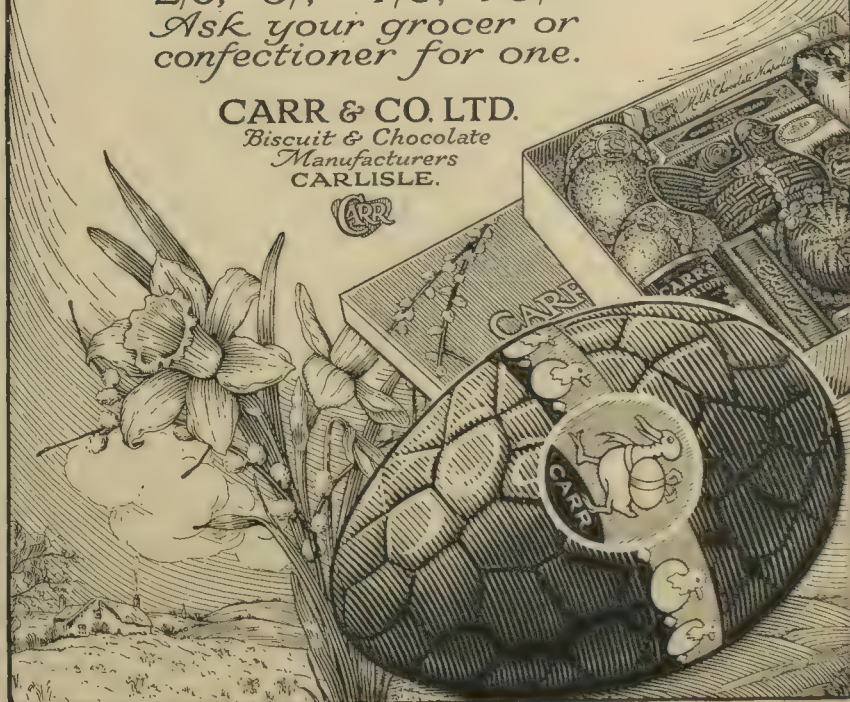


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TALKING MACHINE NOTES.

ELECTRIC RECORDING.

THE secrecy surrounding the latest recording methods is a mystery no longer, and it is admitted that the remarkable records which have been appearing during recent months are the product of the use of electrical apparatus instead of the fixed recording-horn which had been the universal system hitherto. Briefly, then, artists now perform before a microphone; the vibrations are amplified or reduced, as required, in a control chamber; and the resultant vibrations pass along a wire to the place where the actual wax disc is "cut." This may be near at hand, as in the case of normal studio recording, or a considerable distance away, as when the "His Master's Voice" record of the Royal Choral Society's performance was taken from the Royal Albert Hall. Distance no longer has much significance, and many other disadvantages of older methods are also swept away.

In the recording-horn days it was essential that the sound-waves from every voice or instrument should have as free access to the recording-horn as possible, and a session at which a band or orchestra was performing presented a curious spectacle. Trombonists sat on high steps, and the oboe-players as near the floor as possible, in order that the vibrations from the respective instruments should have a comparatively clear "carry." Violins were massed close to the horn, and in some instances the fiddles had metal horns attached to intensify the sounds emitted by them. There was still further complication when singers also had to be accommodated, and I have seen the vocalists in front bob down as soon as they have finished their phrase to make way for those behind them, the whole giving an effect of an elaborate musical setting of the childish game of

"honey-pots." "Effects," such as bells or thunder, were executed by a gentleman who was perched rather precariously so that he could reach his "instruments," which were suspended above the recording-horn.

Under the new system of electric recording, these restrictions are done away with, both the singers and instrumentalists performing under comparatively

The microphone is so extremely sensitive that at first great difficulty was experienced in excluding sounds from outside, and the "His Master's Voice" Company, during their early experiments, found that they were recording nearby chickens, the factory hooter, the clatter of passing vehicles and the whistle of distant trains. So that the modern recording-studio has to be absolutely sound-proof.

Another advantage of the electric system is that a recording microphone can be installed in a public building, while the record is cut miles away. In such a manner the record of the Royal Choral Society was taken from the performance at the Royal Albert Hall, also the highly successful records of the grand organ. The microphone can pick up a much greater and more complicated volume of sound than the old recording-horn, and, furthermore, records a greater number of the lower frequencies, or bass notes. This new recording principle was shown in operation during the present month at the Ideal Home Exhibition, when, on four afternoons each week, electric recording sessions were held in a specially erected sound-proof studio. Well-known "His Master's Voice" artists came to Olympia instead of going to Hayes, and visitors to the Exhibition were able to watch them through double plate-glass windows, and also to see into the control-room—a veritable peep behind the scenes of recording, hitherto vouchsafed only to the privileged few actually engaged in the work. The sound of the performances was transmitted to the outside of the studio by loud-speakers.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

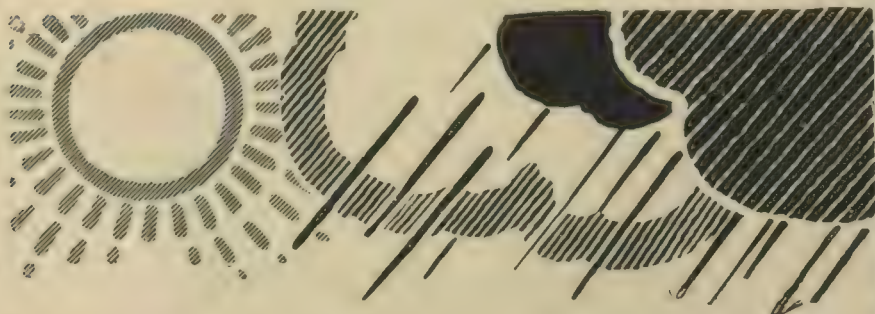
Chaliapine and Austral, with the Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, conducted by Albert Coates, record the "Church Scene" from "Faust." Rosa Ponselle, a splendid dramatic soprano, one of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is superb in "O Patria Mia" ("Aida") and "Suicido" ("La

(Continued overleaf.)



MAKING GRAMOPHONE RECORDS IN PUBLIC AT OLYMPIA: PRINCIPALS IN "THE BLUE KITTEN." Members of "The Blue Kitten" Company, from the Gaiety Theatre, are here seen taking part in an Electric Recording Session for "His Master's Voice" in the special sound-proof studio at the Ideal Home Exhibition. Among those grouped round the microphone are Ethel Levey, W. H. Berry, Roy Royston, Dorothy Brown, and Estelle Brody.

normal conditions before a microphone from which a wire leads to the control-room. Here the vibrations are amplified or reduced to the exact strength required for recording purposes, and passed along another wire to the laboratory in which the actual wax disc is cut.



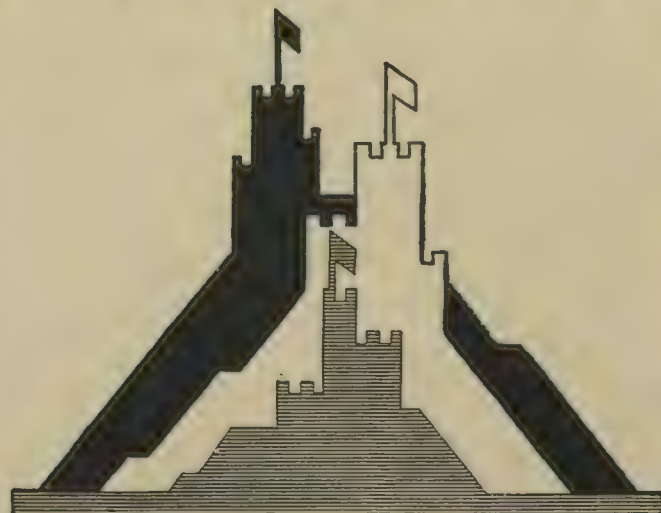
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THE Tobacco Harvest commences at the end of July, when the plants are harvested and threaded on long poles.

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The seed is sown in February and March in beds or frames, the soil of which has been subjected to great heat to kill any weeds or insects.

These beds are protected from the frost, and in six or eight weeks' time the young plants are about six inches high and are ready to be transferred to the tobacco fields. Without this special preparation it would be impossible to produce the Rich, Ripe, Virginia Leaf used in the making of

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THE British Farmer knows when to cut his corn by the gradual change of colour. There is no such indication where Tobacco is concerned.

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It therefore requires great judgment on the part of the Tobacco Grower to know when the plant is just in that condition to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

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When the Tobacco Plant is fully grown, and just before the ripening process commences, the tops are cut off to prevent the plant from flowering and running to seed.

By this process the leaves which remain get all the nourishment, and so it is possible to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf which goes to the making of

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PLAYER'S

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TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

It must be Players

(Continued.) Gioconda"). Dvorak's "Carnival Overture" is brilliantly played by the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, under Sir Landon Ronald, and there are two delightful short organ soli, "Idylle" (Elgar) and "Evensong" (Easthope Martin). Peter Dawson gives a new recording of Woodforde-Finden's "Four Indian Love Lyrics," and Melville Gideon, of Co-Optimists fame, is very quaint in two of his own songs, "The Pirate's Lullaby" and "The Tale of a Guinea Pig." Sir Harry Lauder adds two more songs to his extensive repertoire, and Norman Long has two really humorous gems in "The Drage Way" and "Homes."

In the mid-March "His Master's Voice" issues, pride of place must be given to a really stirring performance of the "Tannhäuser" ballet music by the Symphony Orchestra and Albert Coates. Pachmann plays two Chopin waltzes divinely, and prefaces one by a lecturette. The lovely "Erbarme Dich, Mein Gott" ("Have mercy, Lord"), from Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," makes a beautiful record with its entrancing violin obbligato. It is sung by Maartje Offers. The choruses, "Thanks be to God" and the "Baal" chorus from "Elijah" are notable additions to this type of record, and should be very popular. And there are plenty of new dance records, including the latest one-step hit, "Valencia," by José Padilla, of "El Relicario" fame.

"COLUMBIA."

The big orchestral work for this month is the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Berlioz, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, under Felix Weingartner. There are six double-sided records in an album, and this set gives one a fine opportunity of becoming familiar with an important work, which is seldom heard in public. The New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra has recorded Sir Alexander Mackenzie's breezy "Britannia" Overture under the composer's conductorship. William Murdoch gives two Debussy Preludes, in which the piano tone comes out well. Then there is yet another set of records of the "Wembley Military Tattoo," full of martial fire and vigour. **STYLUS.**

The five level winter tournaments of the City of London Chess Club have now been brought to a conclusion with the following results: Gastineau Cup and Championship Medal—Mr. R. P. Michell; Neville Hunt Cup—Mr. E. Scamp; Mocatta Cup—Mr. E. M. Lane; Russell Cup—Mr. I. R. Napier; Barrett Cup—Mr. W. C. Walker. The money prizes range from ten to two guineas. The champion for the year, Mr. R. P. Michell, is one of the leading amateurs in the country, and has usually held a prominent place in this particular competition, but, although several times runner-up in the final struggle, has never previously attained his present distinction. His success on this occasion is both popular and well deserved.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

G PARBURY (Singapore).—You were such a regular correspondent that we noticed your absence with a sense of regret, but now that duty claims you once more, we hope to see you take your old position among our solvers. Many thanks for the souvenir of Kostic's visit, we shall try to make use of it in an early issue.

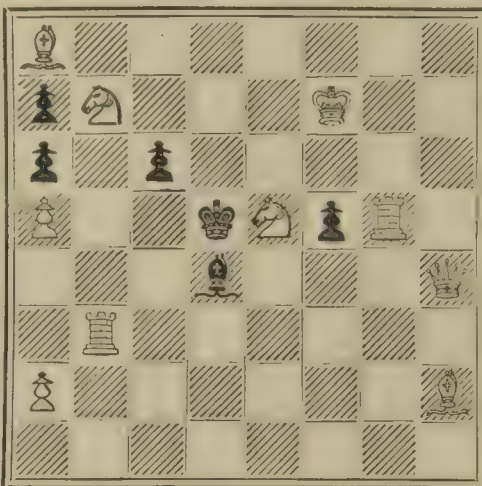
C W KING, R.N. (Gosport).—In trying to solve Problem No. 3973 you have concentrated your attention too much on the defence 1. — B takes P, and not sufficiently on 1. — anything. Try 1. — B to K Kt 3rd, and tell us where is mate. You will have better luck next time.

F A WALSH (Upper Norwood).—What an opportunity you missed by waiting till we had acknowledged the error! You would have been the only critic sharp enough to note the mistake.

F J FALLWELL (Caterham).—Your solution of No. 3973 does not appear to have come to hand. As to No. 3975, you have evidently overlooked 1. — P to Q Kt 4th.

E G B BARLOW (Bournemouth).—At the very last moment we found in proof an error which threatened to invalidate your problem. Your suggested defence to 1. R to K 3rd broke down on account of 2. Q to Q 8th, mate. We have made a very hasty emendation, as you will see, which we hope is effectual, but must ask your indulgence if it in any way fails.

PROBLEM No 3976.—By E. G. B. BARLOW.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3972 received from G Parbury (Singapore); of No. 3973 from J W Smedley (Brooklyn, N.Y.), John Hannan (Newburgh, N.Y.), and J S Filmer (Faversham); of No. 3974 from A Edmeston (Worsley), H Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), H W Satow (Bangor), R B Pearce (Happisburg), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), C B S (Canterbury), C H Watson (Masham), J C Kruse (Ravenscourt Park), J Hunter (Leicester), J T Bridge

(Colchester), Julio Mond (Seville), J P S (Cricklewood), R C Durell (Hendon), S Caldwell (Hove), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), and R B N (Tewkesbury); and of No. 3975 from Mrs. E M Braby (Southborough), R B N (Tewkesbury), P J Wood (Wakefield), L W Cafferata (Farndon), C H Watson (Masham), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), J P S (Cricklewood), A Edmeston (Worsley), S Caldwell (Hove), R B Pearce (Happisburg), J T Bridge (Colchester), J T Palmer (St. Annes-on-Sea), R C Durell (Hendon), C B S (Canterbury), H W Satow (Bangor), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Hunter (Leicester), John Pritchard (New Southgate), Rev. W Scott (Elgin), M E Jowett (Grange-over-Sands), and E W Punnett (Brixton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3974.—By L. W. CAFFERATA.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes Q
2. Kt takes Q (ch)	Anything
3. Mates accordingly.	

If 1. — Kt takes Q, 2. Kt to B 3rd (dis ch), etc.; if 1. — P to Q 4th, 2. R takes K Kt P, etc.; if 1. — B takes Kt, 2. Kt to B 7th (dis ch), etc.; and if 1. — P takes Kt, 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), etc.

Although, as was to be expected, the difficulty of this problem sadly thinned the ranks of successful solvers, it has won an enthusiastic reception from those skilful enough to master its intricacies. A finer composition we have rarely published, and its variations abound in ingenuity. The answer, for instance, to Black's defence of 1. — P to Q 4th, is singularly brilliant, and suggests in its unexpectedness one of Stonewall Jackson's famous flank attacks.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the International Masters' Tournament at Moscow, between Messrs. DUS CHOTIMIRSKI and KUBBEL, which was awarded the brilliancy prize.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. D. C.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. D. C.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18.	Q to Q 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B to R 4th	B to Q 2nd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	20. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
4. P takes P	P takes P	21. B to Q 2nd	Q R to B sq
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	22. B takes B	Kt takes B
6. Kt to K 5th	P to K 3rd	23. R to R 4th	Q takes P

It is becoming a novelty to find a Q P opening without the Alekhine defence. The line here adopted on both sides has at least the merit of greatly simplifying the position.

7. P to K 3rd Kt takes Kt
8. P takes Kt Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to B 4th P to B 3rd
10. Q to R 5th (ch)

A futile excursion. White has nothing at hand to support the Queen, and its retreat to K 3rd removes it to a corner of the field where it is quite out of action.

10. P to Kt 3rd
11. Q to R 3rd Q to Kt 3rd
12. B to Q 3rd B to Kt 2nd
13. P takes P Kt takes P
14. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to B 2nd
15. Castles R to B sq
16. Q to R 4th K to Kt sq
17. P to R 4th P to Q R 3rd
18. P to R 5th

There is not a chance of combination in White's play, which

is here merely a series of dislocated struggles to escape some threatened loss.

24. R to Kt sq Q to B 7th
25. R to R 2nd Q to Q 6th

Black's Queen is handled with delightful audacity, and sticks to the enemy with the tenacity of a burr.

26. R takes P R to K B 2nd
27. Kt to R 4th P to Q 5th

Opening the way for the very beautiful conception which forces the victory.
28. Q to K sq P takes P
29. B takes P B to Q 5th
30. R to K 2nd R takes P
31. R takes Kt Q takes R
32. R to Q 8th (ch) K to B 2nd
33. R to B 8th (ch) K takes R
34. Q to Kt 4th (ch) K to Kt sq
White resigns.

White's last manoeuvres have been merely desperate efforts to ensnare Black, whose 31st move was as conclusive as it was dazzling.

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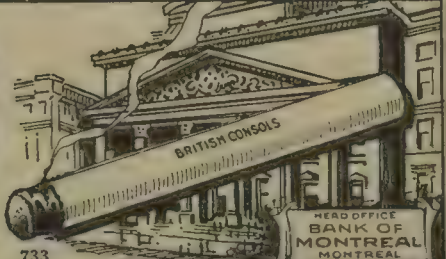
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JIMMY WILDE.

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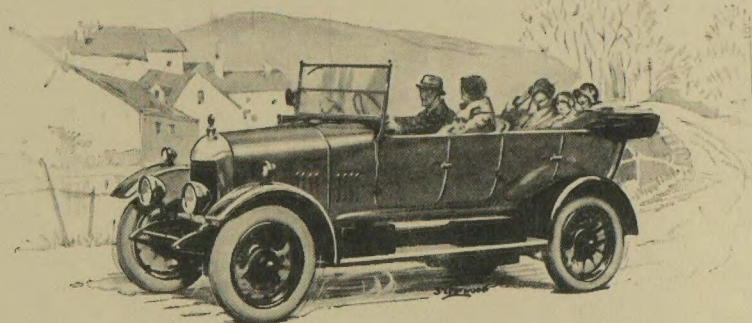
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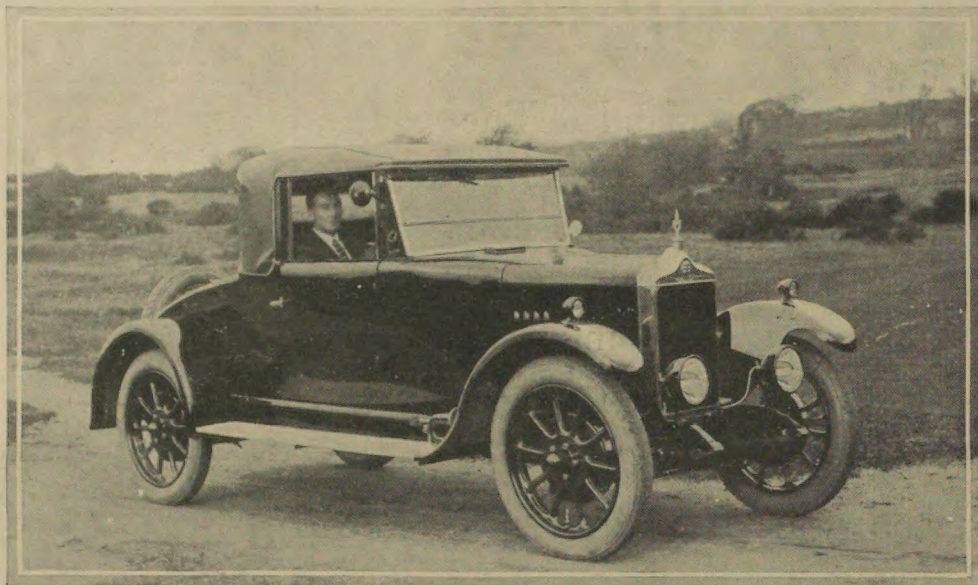
"THE BEST PEOPLE." AT THE LYRIC.

IN a week which saw two new productions with- drawn after runs of six nights or less, the high spirits of "The Best People" can be recalled with all the more pleasure by way of contrast. For there is real, hearty fun in David Gray and Avery Hopwood's play; there is, at any rate, one happily invented and highly amusing type to excuse its artificialities; and there is some brilliant acting provided by Miss Olga Lindo. The plot has done duty many a time already. Who is there not familiar with the night-club or cabaret scene in which age is seen pursuing wilful youth to its haunts of pleasure and falling victim to their lure? Age is represented here by a father and an uncle of two young members of one of the "best" families who are troubled because the boy is over-fond of drink and wants to marry a chorus girl, while the daughter proposes eloping with a chauffeur. But at the cabaret, where, sure enough, are the youthful quartette, intent on marriage next morning, the two old fogies meet not only the chorus girl they want to buy off, but another chorus-girl, her friend, a deliciously candid and exuberant creature who says the most audacious things out of sheer heartiness, and, her vulgarity and American

slang notwithstanding, fascinates not only one of the old men, but the audience as well. Miss Lindo's performance, so full of vitality, so rich in breezy humour, so irresistibly genial, is a thing to be seen and heard and enjoyed. "A born comédienne" you will say of her after a visit to the Lyric, and yet she has more than once shown herself possessed of unusual emotional power. Obviously a young actress with a future! Hers is the show part in "The Best People," but scope is also found for the talents of Miss Henrietta Watson, Mr. C. V. France, Miss Nora Swinburne, Mr. Ian Hunter, and Mr. Frederick Volpé; and a welcoming word is due to Mr. Kenneth Kove, a newcomer with a very droll manner and physiognomy.

Evidence of the value of stereoscopic photography is contained in the excellent book, "Stereoscopic Photography: Its Application to Science, Industry, and Education," by Arthur W. Judge (Chapman and Hall, Ltd.; 15s.), which has just been issued. In so far as the application of stereoscopy to scientific purposes is concerned, mention is made as to its aid to astronomers, who are able to stereo-photograph the moon so that its roundness, solidity, and other features in relief become apparent when the prints are examined. This relief effect was demonstrated by the remarkable anaglyph of the moon published in

The Illustrated London News two years ago. Minute objects seen through a microscope may be observed stereoscopically and recorded by stereo-photography. X-ray photographs taken from two different viewpoints show the exact location of foreign bodies in the human system, and also the position of flaws, air-pockets, or defects in castings or other materials. For educational purposes, stereoscopic views of places, peoples, industries, human anatomy, complex diagrams, etc., are proving of great value to students. The book, which is illustrated by many interesting stereoscopic pictures and diagrams, contains long chapters reviewing the various applications of stereoscopy as adopted in astronomy, microscopy, radiography, aerial photography and map-making, screen-projection, and anaglyph methods. The amateur stereoscopist will find many particulars of the various processes and apparatus connected with the hobby of taking and making stereoscopic prints or transparencies; but the section which explains how to take stereoscopic photographs of machinery, a bird's-nest, a still landscape, or a street scene, with a one-lens camera by the converging method, should have been omitted. On the whole, however, the book ably fulfils the object of its author, in that it maintains popular and technical interest in stereoscopy; and for that reason it is well worth studying by the many who are now interested in the subject.



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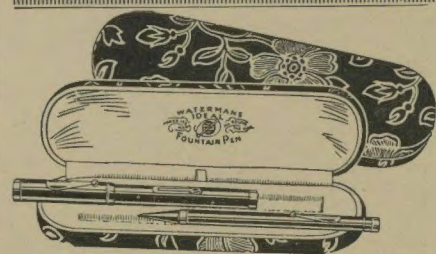
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